

## **Michigan Redistricting History**

<b>1925 – 1964</b>	<b>Malapportionment Period</b>
<b>1952</b>	<b>Competing Ballot Proposals</b>
<b>1959 – 1962</b>	<b><u>Scholle v. Hare</u></b>
<b>1961 – 1962</b>	<b>Constitutional Convention</b>
<b>1964 – 1982</b>	<b>Commission on Legislative Apportionment</b>
<b>1964 – 1972</b>	<b>Austin –Kleiner Plan</b>
<b>1972 – 1982</b>	<b>Hatcher –Kleiner Plan</b>

<b>1982 – 1992</b>	<b>Apol Plan</b>
<b>1983 – 1984</b>	<b>Rise and Fall of P.A. 256</b>
<b>1992 – 2002</b>	<b>T. John Lesinski's Plan</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>Codification of Apol Standards 1996 P.A. 463</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Congressional Redistricting Standards 1999 P.A. 221 and 222</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>Passage of P.A. 116 and P.A. 117</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b><u>LeRoux v. Secretary of State</u> <u>O'Lear v. Miller</u></b>

## Law of Redistricting

<i>Colegrove v. Green</i>	(1946)
<i>Baker v. Carr</i>	(1962)
<i>Wesberry v. Sanders</i>	(1964)
<i>Kilpatrick v. Preisler</i>	(1969)
<i>Reynolds v. Sims</i>	(1964)
<i>Mahan v. Howell</i>	(1973)
<i>Gaffney v. Cummings</i>	(1973)
<i>Davis v. Bandemer</i>	(1986)
<i>Thornburg v. Gingles</i>	(1986)
<i>Shaw v. Reno</i>	(1993)

# History of Redistricting in Michigan

**By: Robert S. LaBrant**  
**Senior Vice President, Political Affairs**  
**and General Counsel**



## **I. Redistricting under four Michigan Constitutions**

- A. 1835 Constitution - Population was the accepted basis for apportionment of both houses of the legislature.
  - 1. Multi member districts for both the House and Senate
- B. 1850 Constitution
  - 1. Moiety Clause added for the apportionment of the House of Representatives.
  - 2. Definition: Moiety - one half.
  - 3. A county that had  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% or more of the state's population guaranteed one House District (House of Representatives - 100 seats).
  - 4. Single member districts required for the Senate.
  - 5. Upper Peninsula guaranteed at least three State House districts and one Senate district.
- C. 1908 Constitution
  - 1. Vague section on Senate Apportionment.
  - 2. Moiety Clause retained in House Apportionment provision.
  - 3. After 1925 Legislature ceased to apportion the Senate after each census.
    - a. By the 1940's largest Senate District (Detroit) 528,234.
    - b. Smallest Senate District (Western 4 Counties in the Upper Peninsula) 72,350.
  - 4. Voters rejected ballot initiatives in 1924, 1930 and 1932 to change legislative apportionment.
  - 5. Balanced Legislature Amendment, 1952.
    - a. CIO petition drive to amend constitution to provide for the apportionment of both houses on the basis of population. (Proposal 2)

- b. Farm Bureau Plan placed on the ballot as an alternative to the CIO plan. (Proposal 3)
  - 1.) House Reapportionment on the basis of population, modified by the moiety clause (Added 10 seats - 110 Districts).
  - 2.) Senate Districts fixed permanently into the Constitution with no provision for redistricting (Added 2 seats - 34 Districts).
  - 3.) If legislature failed to redistrict the State House after each census, the State Board of Canvassers was given that responsibility.
- c. Statewide vote on the two proposals
  - 1.) Proposal 2 (CIO Plan)  
Yes 924,242  
No 1,415,355
  - 2.) Proposal 3 (Farm Bureau Plan)  
Yes 1,269,807  
No 975,518
- d. By 1960 Wayne County had only 7 out of 34 Senate Districts.
  - 1.) Wayne County - 38% of state's population.
  - 2.) Wayne County - 20.6% of Senate seats.
- 5. Legal challenge to Balanced Legislature Amendment
  - a. Scholle v. Hare, 360 Mich 1 (1960)
    - 1.) Lawsuit brought by AFL-CIO President Gus Scholle.
    - 2.) Suit claimed 1952 Amendment violated the equal protection clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
    - 3.) State Supreme Court dismissed lawsuit claiming no jurisdiction.
      - a.) Redistricting a political question.
      - b.) Colegrove v. Green cited as precedent.
    - 4.) Case appealed to U.S. Supreme Court.
      - a.) When U.S. Supreme Court issued Baker v. Carr decision in March 1962 it remanded the Scholle case to the Michigan Supreme Court, Scholle v. Hare 396 US 429 (1962).
      - b.) In July, 1962 the Michigan Supreme Court ruled that population be used in drawing districts for both the House and Senate for the 1962 elections.
        - i.) Court threatened to have the entire Senate run at-large if districts not redrawn to reflect population.
        - ii.) Ruling stayed by U.S. Supreme Court for the 1962 election.
- 6. Legislative Apportionment Key Issue at the 1961-62 Constitutional Convention

- a.) Baker v. Carr issued while the convention met.
- b.) Convention delegates had been elected from existing House and Senate districts in 1961 on a partisan ballot.
- c.) Partisan Make-Up of the 1961-62 Constitutional Convention.
  - 1.) 99 Republican Delegates.
  - 2.) 45 Democratic Delegates.
- d.) Democratic delegates demanded that population be the basis for apportioning both houses.
- e.) Republican delegates wanted to keep the House moiety clause and use area as a criteria in Senate apportionment.
- f.) Most Democratic delegates voted against the adoption of the proposed constitution by the convention because of their dissatisfaction with the provisions relating to Legislative Apportionment.
- g.) Michigan voters narrowly approved the new Constitution in April, 1963 (Statewide Recount Held).
  - 1.) Yes 810,860
  - 2.) No 803,436

D. 1963 Constitution

- 1. Redistricting Provisions (Article IV, Sections 2 - 6)
  - a. State Senate
    - 1.) 38 Districts
    - 2.) Single member districts
    - 3.) Apportioned on the basis of 80% weight given to population and 20% weight given to area.
  - b. State House of Representatives
    - 1.) 110 Districts
    - 2.) Single member districts
    - 3.) Modified Population Basis for Apportionment
      - a.) Moiety clause in 1908 constitution changed from  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% to  $\frac{7}{10}$  of 1%.
      - b.) County or group of counties with a population of  $\frac{7}{10}$  of 1% of the state's population guaranteed one House district.
  - c. Non-population factors in drawing legislative districts
    - 1.) Districts follow county, city and township lines where possible.
    - 2.) Districts be contiguous.
    - 3.) Districts be uniform in shape-square.
  - d. Michigan Commission on Legislative Apportionment
    - 1.) Responsibility for drawing state legislative districts.
    - 2.) Membership

- a.) 8 Commissioners
      - I.) 4 Republican Commissioners
      - ii.) 4 Democratic Commissioners
    - b.) 4 Geographic Commissioner Districts
      - I.) Upper Peninsula
      - ii.) Northern Lower Peninsula
      - iii.) Southwestern Lower Peninsula
      - iv.) Southeastern Lower Peninsula
  - 3.) Time Period
    - a.) 180 days to complete work
    - b.) Convene - Secretary of State to issue call within 30 - 40 days of receiving official total population vote count of the state and its political subdivisions.
  - 4.) Adoption of Legislative Apportionment Plan: Required 5 votes for approval of a Legislative Apportionment Plan.
  - 5.) Provisions in case of Commission Deadlock
    - a.) If deadlocked each commissioner may submit plan to State Supreme Court.
    - b.) Supreme Court selects plan "...which most nearly meets constitutional requirements."
      - I.) Supreme Court Justices nominated by Political Party Convention after August statewide primary.
      - ii.) Justice nominee run in the General Election on a statewide non-partisan ballot.
      - iii.) Politicalization of the Court by its role in reapportionment.
- 2. 1964 Redistricting
  - a. Commission on Legislative Apportionment convened in September, 1963. Deadlocked on 4-4 votes on proposed plans.
  - b. State Supreme Court selected from two plans:
    - 1.) "80/20 Republican Plan" – Hannah – Brucker.
    - 2.) "One man/one vote Democratic Plans" – Austin – Kleiner.
    - 3.) Supreme Court selected Republican Plan in April 1964 as the one "...which most nearly meets constitutional requirements."
  - c. U.S. Supreme Court issued Reynolds v. Sims decision requiring both state legislative houses to be apportioned on the principle of "one man-one vote" – June, 1964.
    - 1.) Michigan Supreme Court threw out Hannah - Brucker GOP Plan ordered Commission on Legislative Apportionment to reconvene.
      - a.) Given a two-day deadline to adopt a plan.
      - b.) Commission deadlocked on 4-4 vote.
    - 2.) Michigan Supreme Court adopted Austin - Kleiner DEM

Plan. In re apportionment of State Legislature, 376 Mich 410 (1964).

- a.) Plan featured strict population equality between districts. (One percent population deviation).
- b.) Disregarded county and city boundary lines when drawing legislative districts.
- 3.) Primary election postponed until September, 1964.

d. Impact of Reapportionment

1.) Senate

1962	1964
23 R	15 R
11 D	23 D

2.) House

1962	1964
58 R	37 R
52 D	73 D

3.) LBJ landslide over Goldwater also had impact on the election results.

- e. 1965 and 1966 legal challenges to the 1964 Austin Kleiner Plan were rejected by an evenly divided State Supreme Court.

3. 1972 Redistricting

- a. Commission on Legislative Apportionment convened in 1971. Dead-locked on 4-4 votes on proposed 19 plans.
- b. At the final meeting of the Commission, Republican Commissioners presented a plan closer to the zero deviation ideal than any other plan offered (1/10 of 1%).
- c. Democratic commissioners submitted a plan to the Supreme Court that had not been previously presented to the Commission on Legislative Apportionment 1/100 of 1%).
- d. Supreme Court Decision. In re Apportionment of State Legislature - 1972, 387 Mich 442 (1972).
  - 1.) "...equality of population is the primary and controlling standard."
  - 2.) "...not necessary to submit to our Court only plans previously presented to the Commission."
  - 3.) On a 4-3 decision Supreme Court selected the Hatcher - Kleiner DEM Plan as the one "...which most nearly meets constitutional requirements."
  - 4.) Politicalization of the Court
    - a.) Partisan bickering and sharply worded dissents found in the Court's published opinion.
    - I.) Population between plans were "so

infinitesimal as to be meaningless.” One plan could not be “more constitutional than another. Constitutionality is like pregnancy, either you is or you ain’t.” Justice Thomas Brennan.

- ii.) “Never have so few done so much and so fast for any political party.” Justice Eugene Black.
- b.) Democratic Party Convention in 1976 did not re-nominate Justice Thomas G. Kavanagh. He voted against adoption of the Hatcher - Kleiner Plan in 1972.
  - I.) Justice Kavanagh’s name still was placed on the general election ballot because he had earlier filed an affidavit of incumbency.
  - ii.) Justice Kavanagh re-elected to an eight year term in 1976.
  - iii.) His dissent claimed the Commission on Legislative Apportionment after Reynolds no longer had a constitutional basis therefore the Court no longer had a role to play in selecting a plan from those submitted by Commissioners. His dissent became the basis for the unanimous decision of the Court in 1982.
- c.) Legal challenge to the Commission on Legislative Apportionment rejected in federal court in 1975.

## **II. Legislative Redistricting in 1982**

- A. The 1982 Redistricting Process
  - 1. Commission on Legislative Apportionment convened on June 1, 1981. Deadlocked on 4-4 vote on proposed plans.
  - 2. Michigan Supreme Court ruled the Commission on Legislative Apportionment invalid March 26, 1982 (7-0 decision).
  - 3. Court established Guidelines for Reapportionment
    - a. Districts are to be compact and contiguous.
    - b. Population of districts can vary by up to 16.4%.
    - c. County lines should not be broken except to prevent a population divergence exceeding 16.4%.
    - d. When a county line must be broken, the fewest number of cities or townships must be shifted into the new district.
    - e. A redistricting plan breaking the fewest county lines and staying within the 16.4% population variance will be approved.
    - f. If a county is entitled to more than one Legislative district, city or township lines must be respected except to prevent a population variance exceeding 16.4%.



- g. If a city or township line must be broken, the two districts created should have equal population.
- h. If a city or township is entitled to more than one district, district lines must be drawn to achieve the maximum compactness within a population range of 98% - 102%.
- 4. Court appointed Bernard Apol, retired Director of Elections, as the Court's Reapportionment Agent to draw an apportionment plan in accordance with the Reapportionment Guidelines.
- 5. Court authorized the Legislature to draw its own apportionment plan by May 4, 1982, which if enacted, would supercede the Apol Plan.
- 6. Legislature failed to enact an apportionment plan. The Supreme Court ordered the Apol Plan into effect on May 21, 1982. (6-1 decision, Justice Blair Moody dissented). In re Apportionment of State Legislature, 413 Mich 96 (1982).
- 7. U.S. Supreme Court refused to review DEM challenge to the Apol plan (7-2) October 11, 1982.

#### B. 1983 Attempted Redistricting

- 1. Court order implementing the Apol Plan: Plan remains operative "...until the people act, or it is changed by collective action of the other two branches of this government; composed of persons who are the most immediate representatives of the people."
- 2. Legislative enacted H.B. 4481, P.A. 256 of 1983, effective date April 1, 1984.
  - a. H.B. 4481 as introduced and as it initially passed the House was a bill that was a housekeeping bill cleaning up the Election Code dealing with absentee ballots and the deletion of obsolete language relating to a Detroit special election called to approve or disapprove an election increase in the city income tax rate.
  - b. Over in the Senate it was assigned to committee. A discharge motion brought the bill out of committee the night that Senator David Serotkin had lost his recall election. A substitute bill was adopted changing the bill from its original purpose into a bill apportioning the state into new House and Senate Districts. Later that same night the House concurred in the Senate Substitute and Governor Blanchard signed the bill into law.
- a. Legal Challenge to P.A. 256 of 1983
  - a. Anderson v. Oakland County Clerk, 419 Mich 313 (1984)
    - 1.) Oakland County Circuit Court Judge George LaPlata declared P.A. 256 unconstitutional.
    - 2.) Michigan Supreme Court upholds the decision ruling that passage of H.B. 4481 violated the "change of purpose" clause of Article IV, Section 24 of the 1963 Constitution. (7-0 decision).
  - b. Apol Plan reinstated.

4. Comparison of Apol and P.A. 256

a.	Apol	P.A. 256
	10 County Breaks	46
	13 City/Township Breaks	40

b. Would P.A. 256 of 1983 have withstood a legal challenge with its disregard of the Supreme Court's Reapportionment Guidelines?

- 1.) "In the State Legislative Apportionment Case, the fundamental question presented was whether the power to apportion the legislature, which had been increasingly withdrawn from the Legislature until it was totally withdrawn from the Legislature and vested in an apportionment commission, should in light of the invalidity declared by this Court, be returned to the Legislature.

If the Court were to have held that the power returned to the Legislature without any limitation on the manner in which it was exercised, it would have restored to the Legislature power which had been denied by the people and it would have done so without a vote of the people."

In re Apportionment of Wayne County Board of Commissioners and Apportionment of Ingham County Board of Commissioners, 413 Mich 224, 283 (1982).

**III. Redistricting Process in 1991 - 1992**

A. Divided Control

1. Governor Engler - Republican
2. State Senate - Republican
  - a. Senate Committee on Local Government and Redistricting
    - 1.) 5 member committee 3 R/2 D
    - 2.) Senator Dick Posthumus - Chair
3. State House - Democratic
  - a. House Committee on Elections 7 D/5 R  
Representative Joe Palmara - Chair
    - 1.) Special House Committee on State Legislative Redistricting  
11 D/6 R
    - 2.) Special House Committee on Congressional Redistricting  
3 D/2 R  
Representative Mike Griffin - Chair

B. Race to Courthouse door

1. Official Census Data finalized July 15, 1991.
  2. Michigan Democratic Party filed lawsuit in Federal District Court - Eastern District of Michigan on July 29, 1991. The case was assigned to Judge Stewart Newblatt (Good v. Austin).
  3. Next day Republicans filed in Federal District Court - Western District, Norther Division. Case was assigned to Judge Robert Holmes Bell (VanStraten v. Austin).
  4. Judge Bell was first to notify Chief Justice Gilbert Merritt, 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals that a redistricting case had been filed requiring the establishment of a 3 - Judge Panel.
  5. Chief Justice Gilbert Merritt consolidated the two cases and named the 3 - Judge Panel.
    - a. Judge Robert Holmes Bell, Federal District Court - Western Division, Michigan
    - b. Judge Stewart Newblatt, Federal District Court - Eastern Division, Michigan
    - c. Judge James Ryan, 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals
      - 1.) Ryan had served on the Michigan Supreme Court in 1982 when it established the Apol standards.
- C. Congressional Redistricting Schedule
1. Parties submitted plans by January 31, 1992.
  2. Evidentiary Hearing in Lansing, March 9 - 10, 1992.
  3. Order adopting plan issued March 23, 1992. 800 Fed Supp 577 (1992)
- D. Congressional Plan complicated by the fact that Michigan had to reduce its number of Congressional Districts from 18 to 16 due to the 1990 census.
1. Congressman Bob Carr, Congressman Dennis Hertel and Senator Carl Levin filed as interveners in the lawsuit.
- E. Result
1. 3 - Judge Panel rejected the plans submitted by political parties and instructed Eric Swanson, DMB to draw a plan to the court's guidelines.
  2. Incumbent Congressman Howard Wolpe (D) and Carl Pursell (R) did not run for re-election due to their analysis of the district lines.
  3. Congressman Dennis Hertel (D) who was placed in a district along with Congressman Sander Levin (D) did not run due to a fallout from his over drafts at the House Bank. Congressman Bob Davis (R) also did not run because of his over drafts at the House Bank.
- F. State Legislative Redistricting followed Congressional pattern of by passing the legislative process and going directly to Court.
1. Republicans filed a lawsuit in Iosco County Circuit Court and with the Michigan Supreme Court.

2. Supreme Court took jurisdiction and gave the legislature until January 15, 1992 to enact legislation drawing state legislative districts.
3. Supreme Court named a 3 - Judge Panel to serve as Special Masters for State Legislative Redistricting.
  - a. Honorable T. John Lesinski, retired Chief Judge, Michigan Court of Appeals. Former Lt. Governor and State Senator.
  - b. Honorable Harold Hood, Judge, Court of Appeals - 1<sup>st</sup> District.
  - c. Honorable William Peterson, Judge, Circuit Court, Wexford County.
    - 1.) Peterson replaced by Honorable William Porter, Judge Circuit Court, Otsego County.
4. Time table for State Legislative Redistricting.
  - a. Parties submitted plans – January 15, 1992.
  - b. Evidentiary Hearing in Detroit – January 27 - 29, 1992
  - c. Special Masters recommended a plan to Supreme Court – February 20, 1992.
  - d. Supreme Court hearing on the Special Masters Plan – March 4, 1992.
  - e. Supreme Court adopted plan with modifications – April 1, 1992.
5. NAACP filed a VRA (Voting Rights Act) challenge to the Supreme Court Plan in Federal District Court in Detroit.
  - a. NAACP v. Secretary of State.
  - b. 3 - Judge Panel
    - 1.) Honorable Avern Cohn, Federal District Court – Eastern District, Michigan
    - 2.) Honorable Bernard Friedman, Federal District Court – Eastern District, Michigan
    - 3.) Honorable Boyce Martin, 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals
  - c. Michigan Supreme Court issues a unanimous 48 page memorandum to the 3 - Judge Panel justifying its decision and its review of VRA issues – June 15, 1992.
  - d. 3 - Judge Panel rules that the Supreme Court ordered plan was not racially discriminatory and did not have to be redrawn – July 14, 1994.

#### **IV. Legislative Standards for State Legislative and Congressional Redistricting**

- A. HB 5275 (1996 P.A. 463) MCL § 4.261; MSA § 2.27 (1001).
  1. Codifies Apol Standards in statute.
  2. Provides for a 10% population deviation rather than the 16.4% provided for in the 1982 Apol standards.
  3. State Supreme Court given original jurisdiction to review a plan enacted by the legislature for compliance with statutory standards.
  4. If legislature fails to enact a plan by November 1 in the year following the decennial census the State Supreme Court will develop its own plan and order it into effect by April 1.

- B. S.B. 810 (1999 P.A. 221) MCL § 3.61; MSA § 4.25(1) and S.B. 811 (1999 P.A. 222) MCL § 3.71; MSA § 4.26(1).
  - 1. Codifies guidelines for drawing congressional districts.
  - 2. State Supreme Court given original jurisdiction to review a plan enacted by the legislature.
  - 3. If legislature fails to enact a plan by November 1 in the year following the decennial census the State Supreme Court will develop its own plan and order it into effect by April 1.

## **V. Redistricting Process in 2001 - 2002**

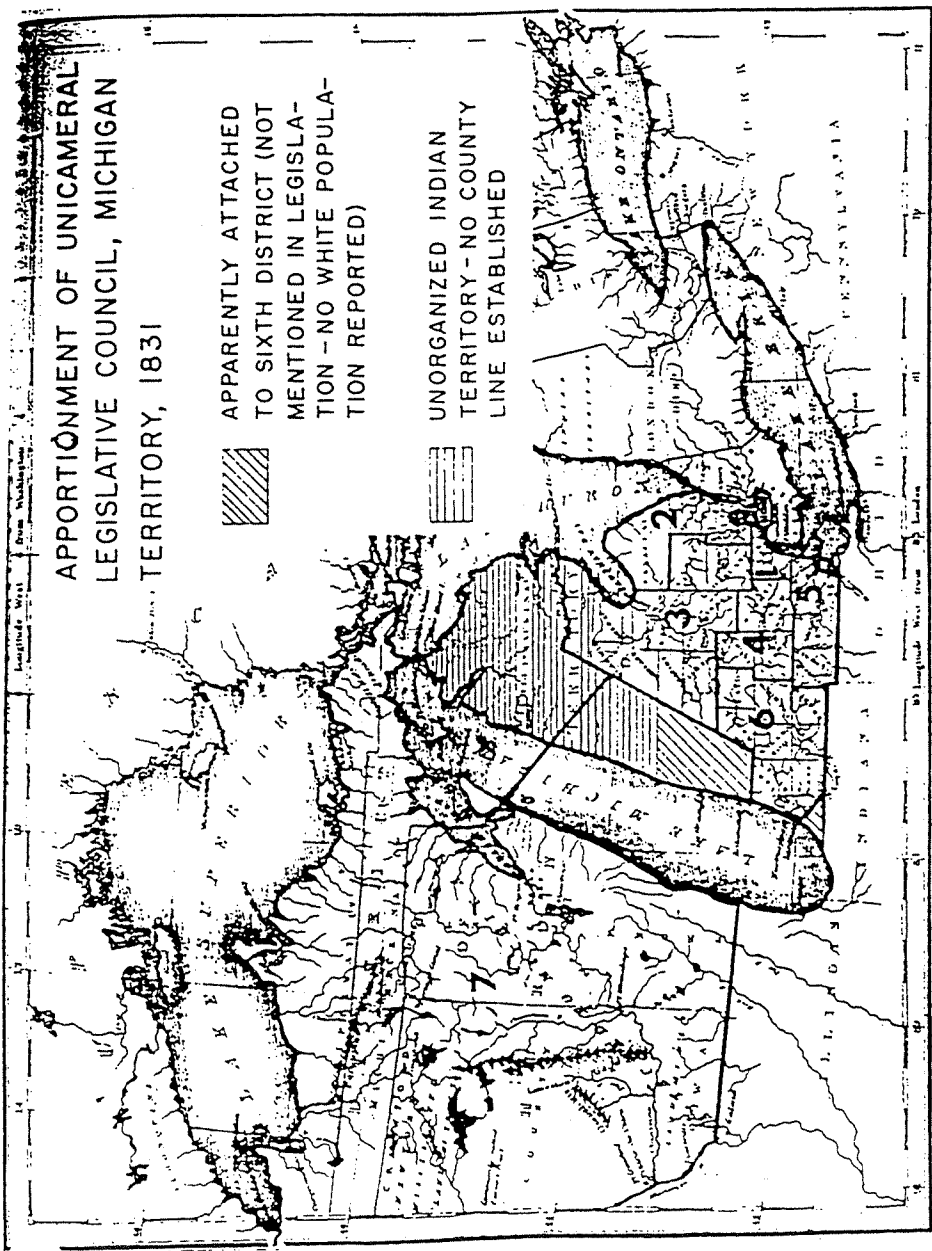
- A. Republican Control
  - 1. Governor Engler - Republican
  - 2. State Senate - Republican
    - a. Senate Redistricting Committee
      - 1.) 9 member committee 6 R/3 D
      - 2.) Senator Bill Schuette - Chair
  - 3. State House - Republican
    - a. House Redistricting Committee 6 R/3D
    - Representative Bruce Patterson - Chair
- B. State Legislative Redistricting
  - 1. HB 4965
    - a. Passed July 12, 2001
    - b. Signed into law by Governor Engler September 11, 2001 PA 116 of 2001
  - 2. State House
    - 17 County Breaks
    - 18 City/Township Breaks
    - 57 City/Township Shifts
  - 3. State Senate
    - 6 County Breaks
    - 3 City Township Breaks
    - 26 City Township Shifts
  - 4. No legal challenge to PA 116 of 2001
- C. Congressional Redistricting
  - 1. SB 546 (2001 PA 117)
    - a. 11 County Breaks
    - b. 14 City/Township Breaks
    - c. Zero Population Deviation - 662,563
    - d. Passed House 55-53 Woronchak (R) Voted No
    - e. Passed Senate 22-14 Straight Party Vote

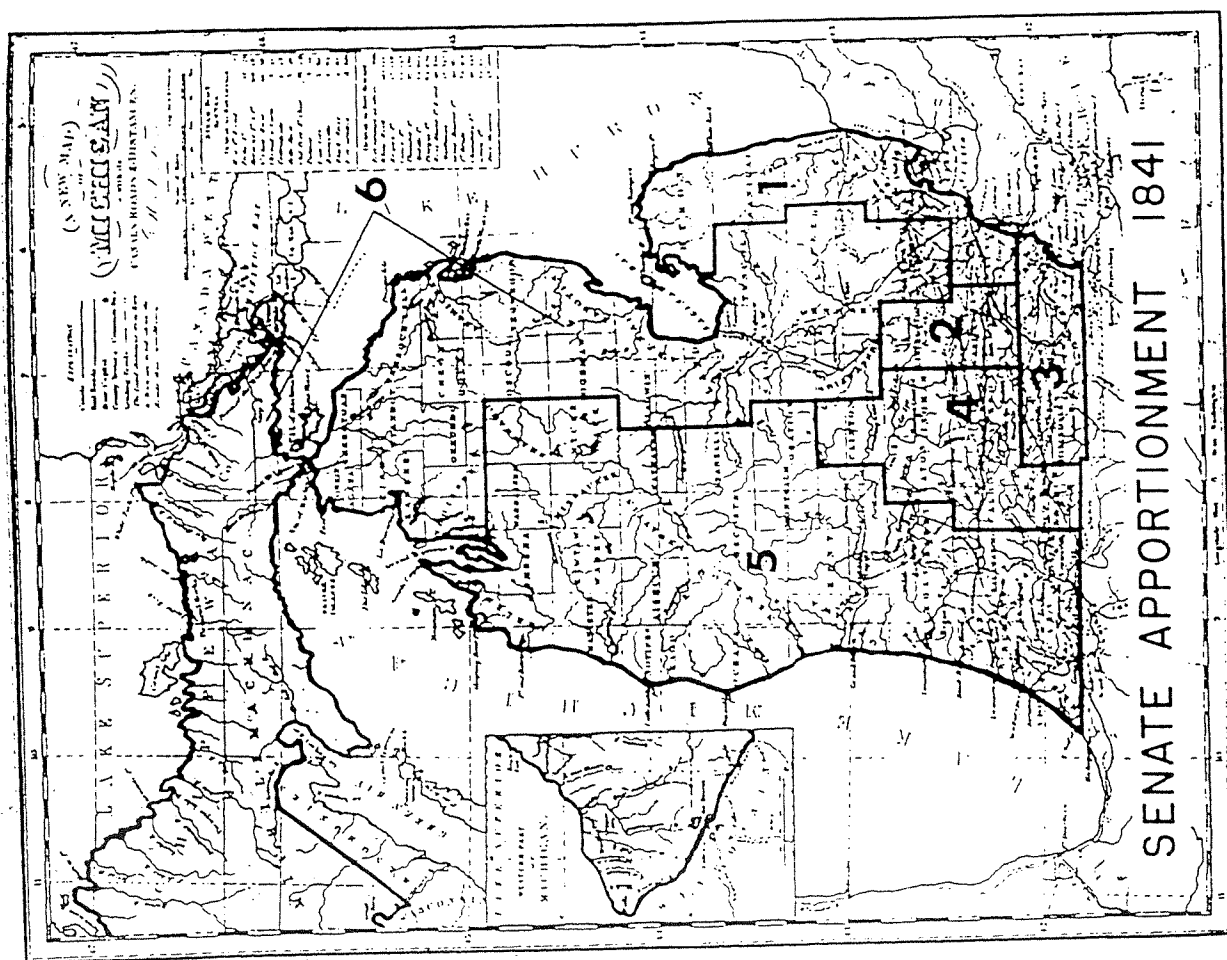
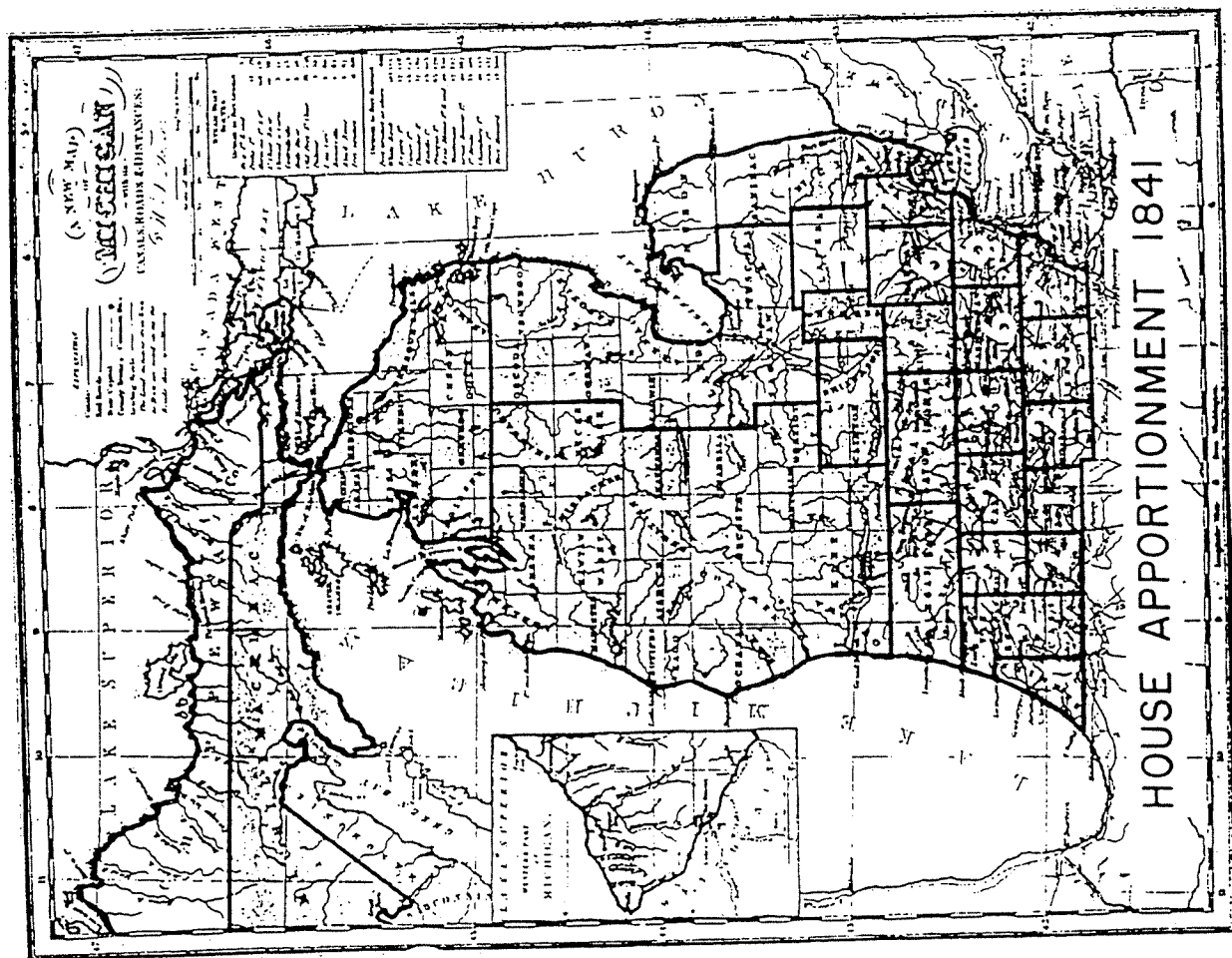
2. Joint Rule 12 Correction of Error
    - a. Two census tracks (4,253 people) were not included in the physical description of the 15<sup>th</sup> District and not assigned to any other District
    - b. Add those two tracts to the 15<sup>th</sup> District and the plan achieves zero population deviation
  3. Secretary of the Senate sent a corrected SB 546 as enrolled bill to Governor Engler who signed the bill on September 11, 2001 (P.A. 117 of 2001)
- D. Legal Challenge to Congressional Plan
1. LeRoux v. Secretary of State
    - a. Claims:
      - 1.) Bill was improperly enacted
      - 2.) Democratic Plan was better than the Republican Plan  
6 - 1 Decision by the Michigan Supreme Court
    - b. Holding:
      - 1.) Bill was properly enacted
      - 2.) One legislature cannot bind a future legislature or limit its power to amend or repeal statutes
  2. O'Lear v. Miller
    - a. Three Judge Federal Panel – Julian Cook, Boyce Martin and David Lawson
    - b. Claims:  
Federal Voting Rights Act Violation  
Partisan Gerrymandering
    - c. Federal Court rejected lawsuit claims

# APPORTIONMENT OF UNICAMERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MICHIGAN TERRITORY, 1831

APPARENTLY ATTACHED  
TO SIXTH DISTRICT (NOT  
MENTIONED IN LEGISLA-  
TION - NO WHITE POPULA-  
TION REPORTED)

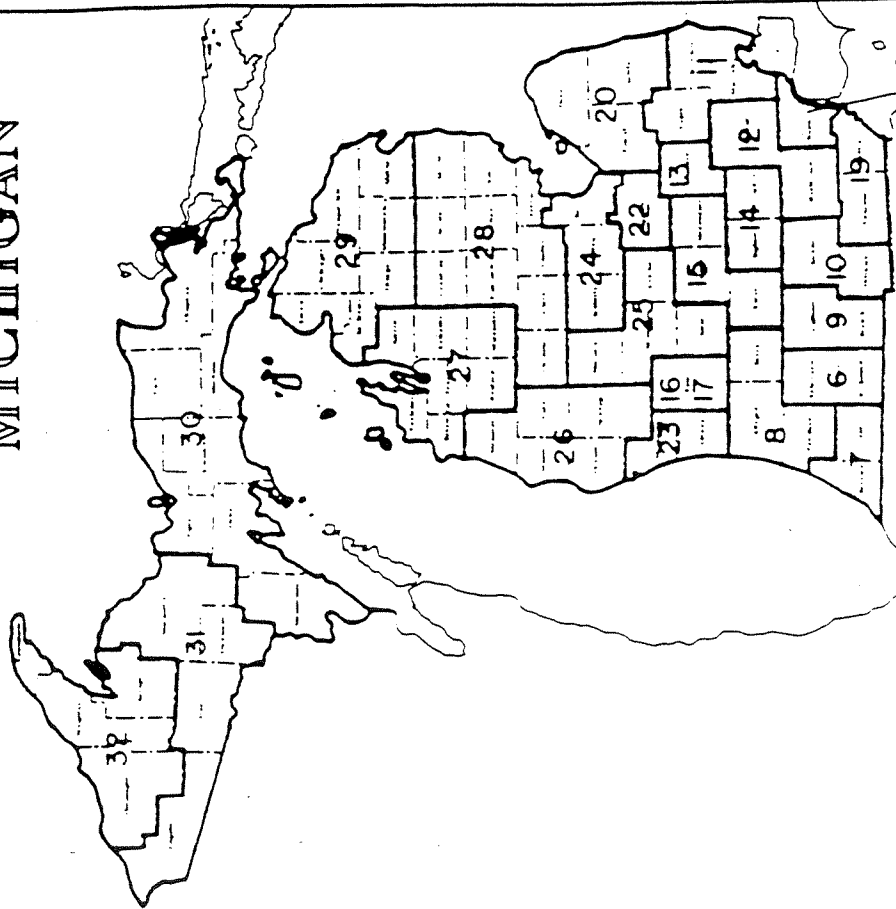
UNORGANIZED INDIAN  
TERRITORY - NO COUNTY  
LINE ESTABLISHED







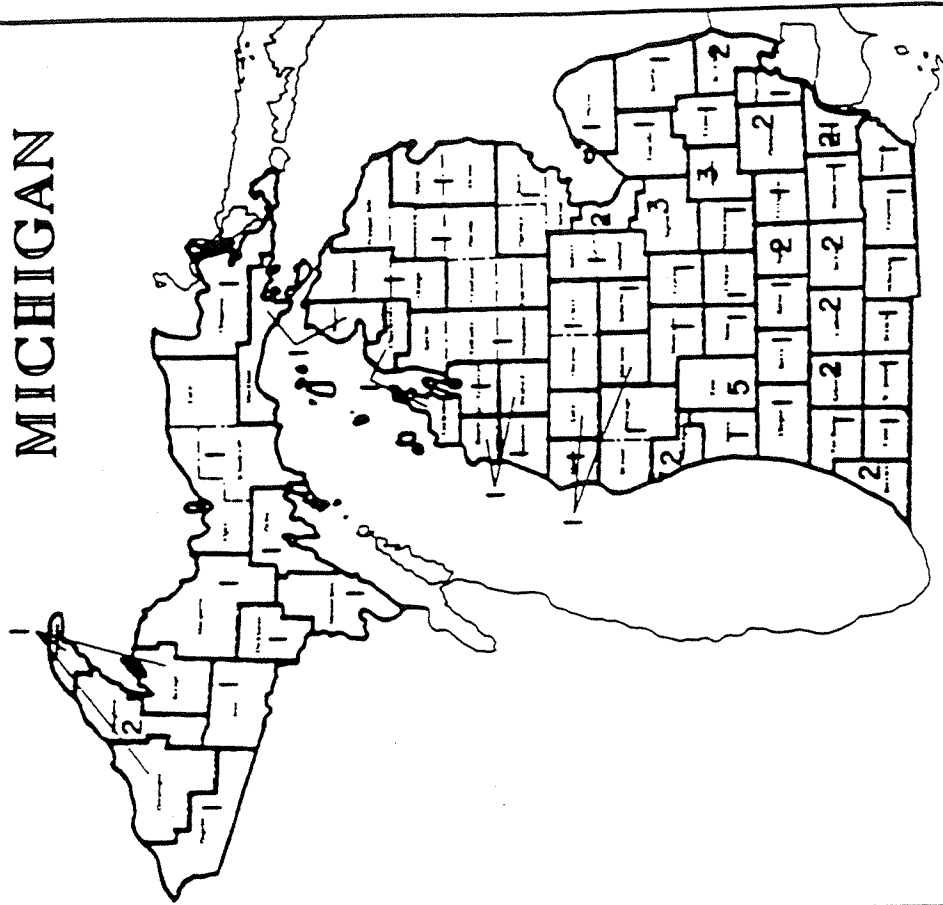
# MICHIGAN



SENATE

APPORTIONMENT, 1925

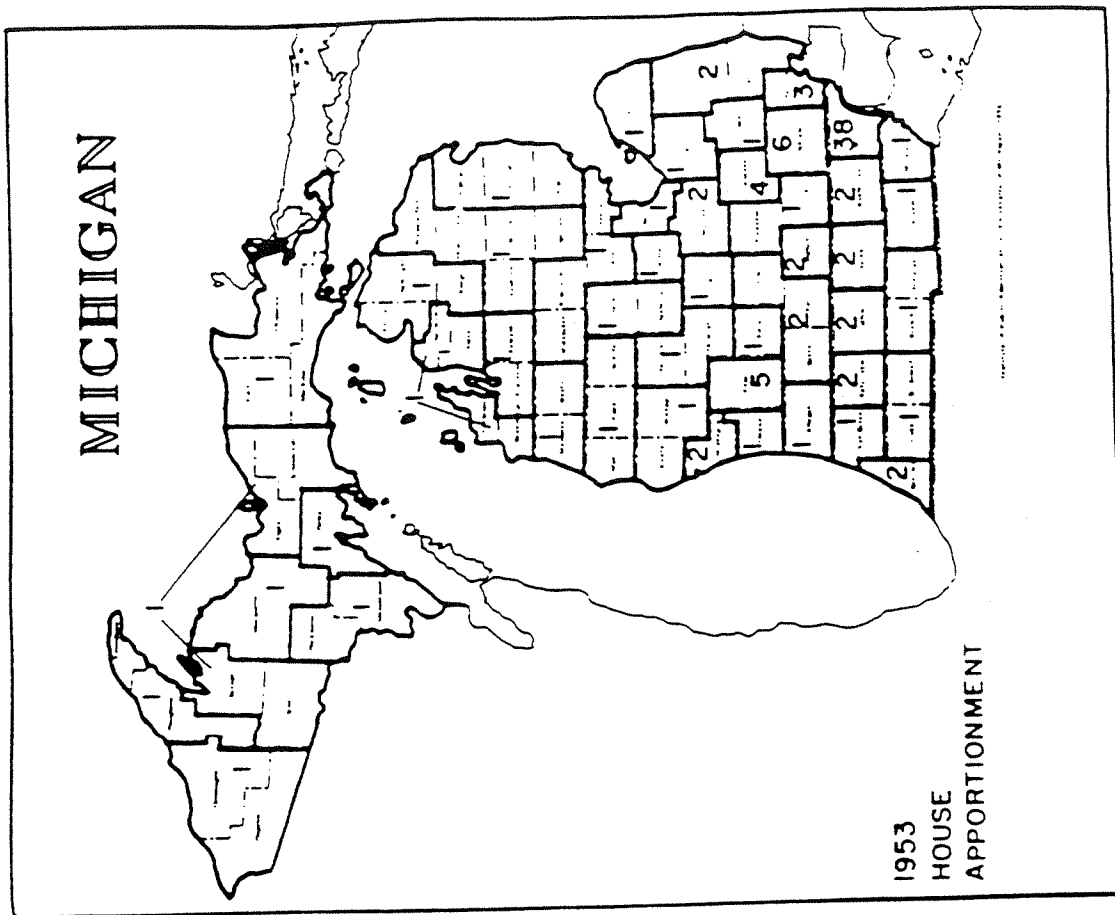
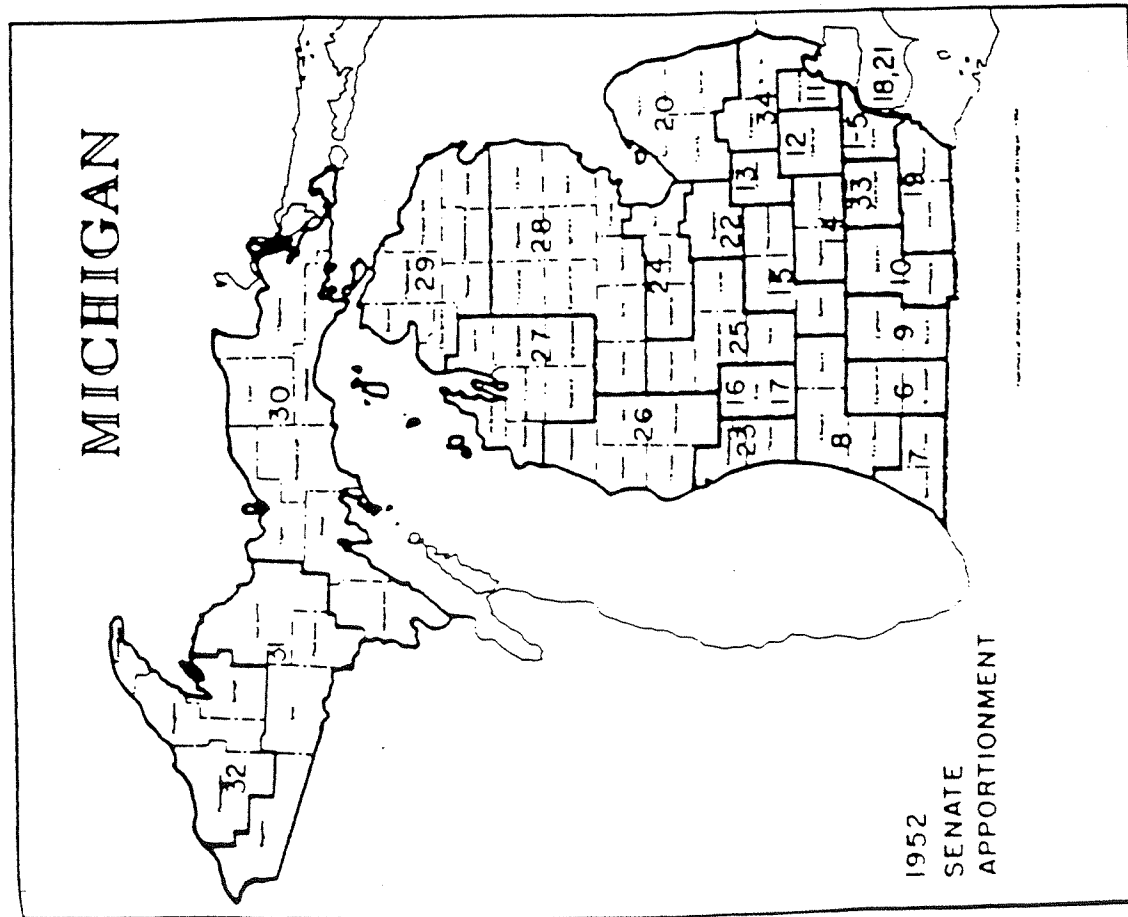
# MICHIGAN



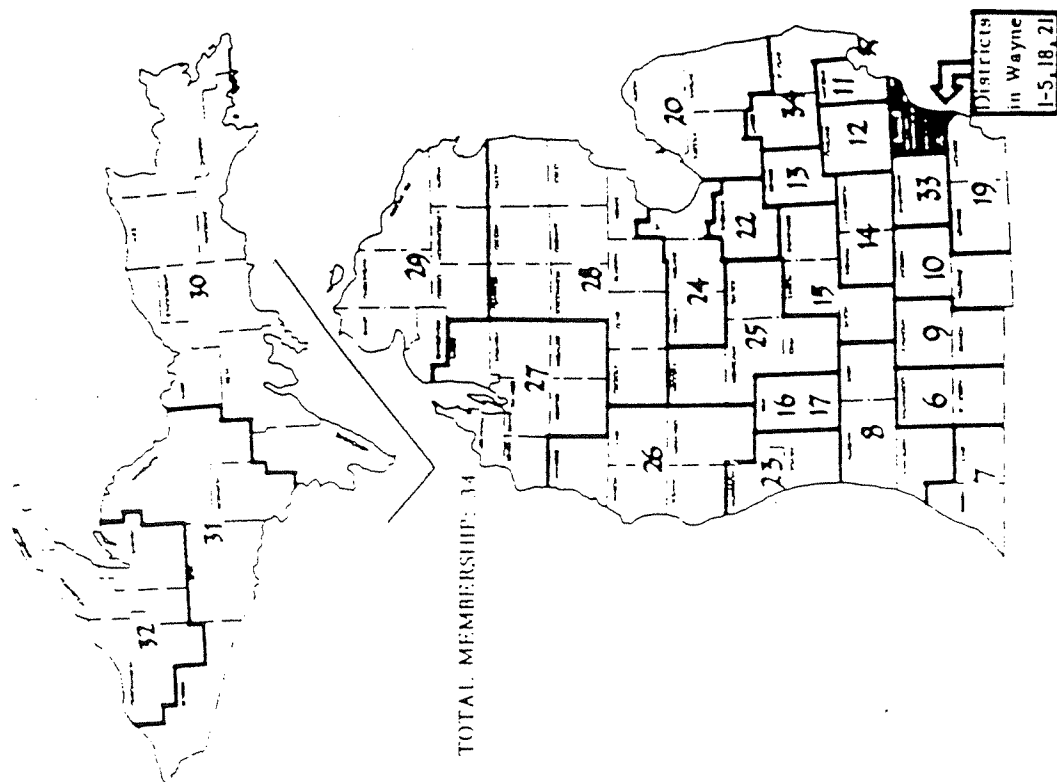
HOUSE

APPORTIONMENT, 1925

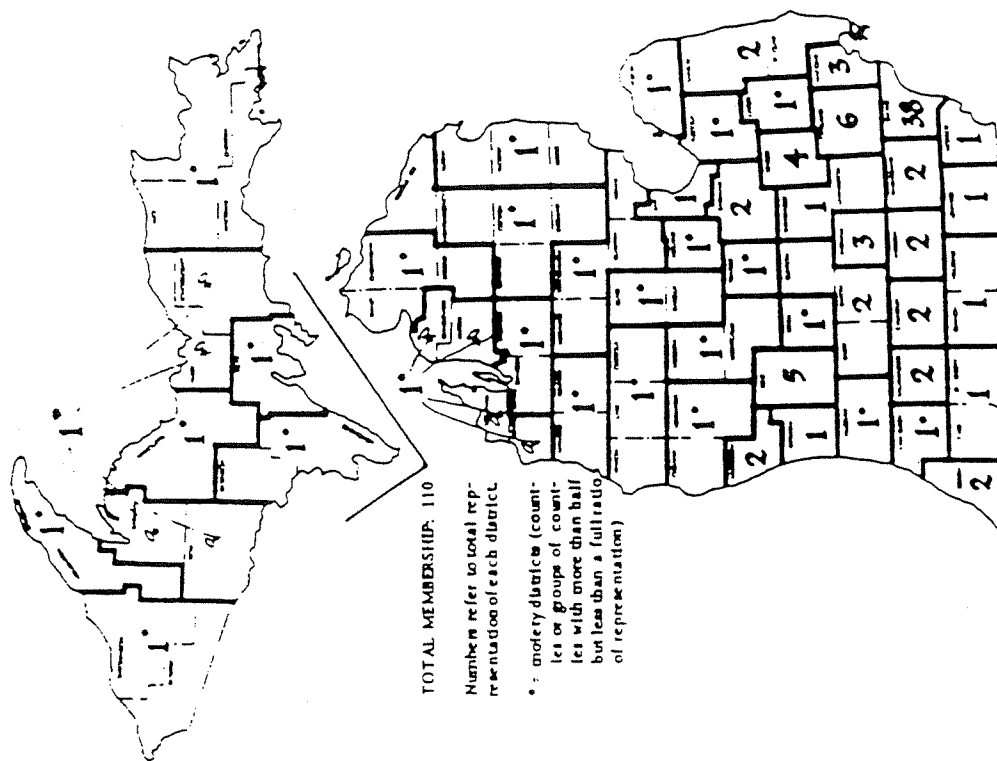
# Apportionment of the Michigan Legislature After the Balanced Legislature Amendment of 1952



# Apportionment of the Michigan Legislature in 1961 Districts from which Delegates were elected to the Constitutional Convention

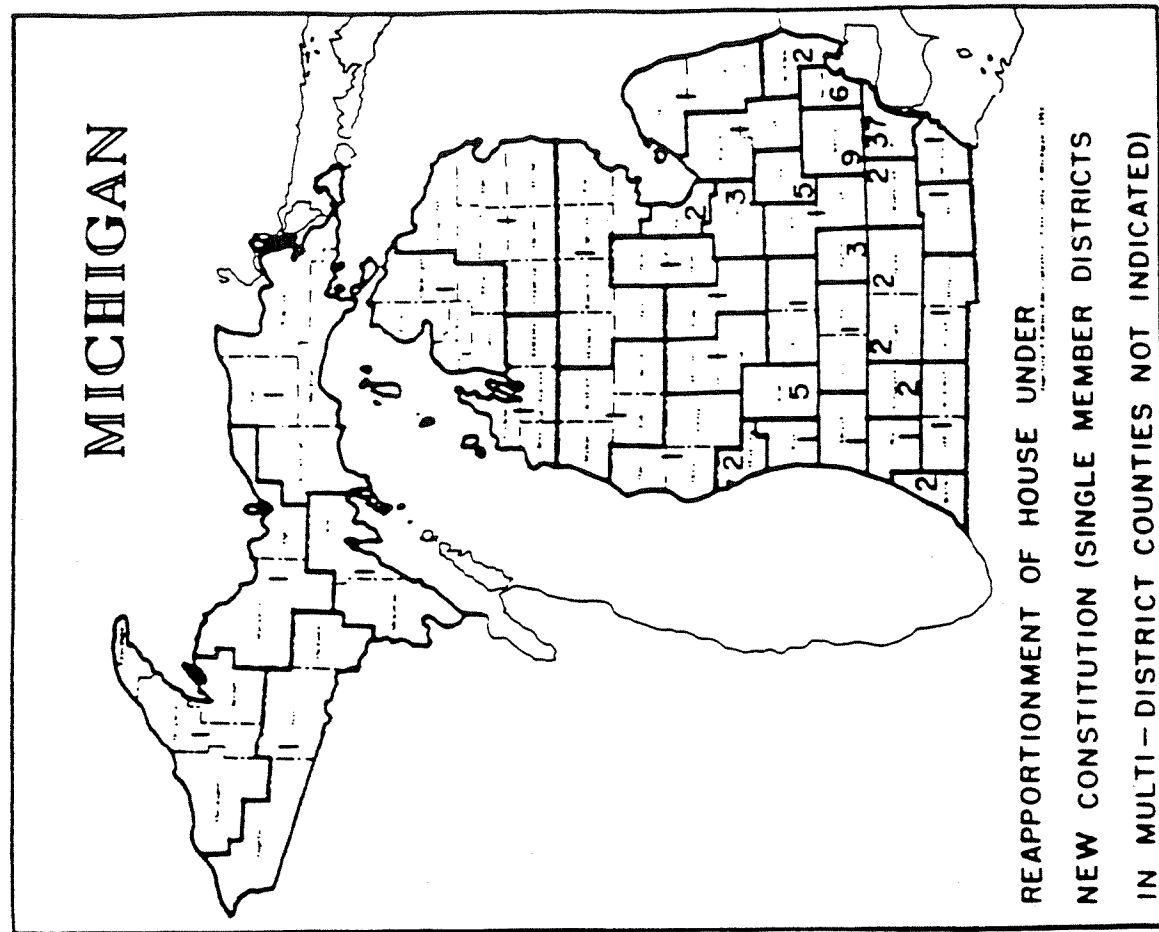
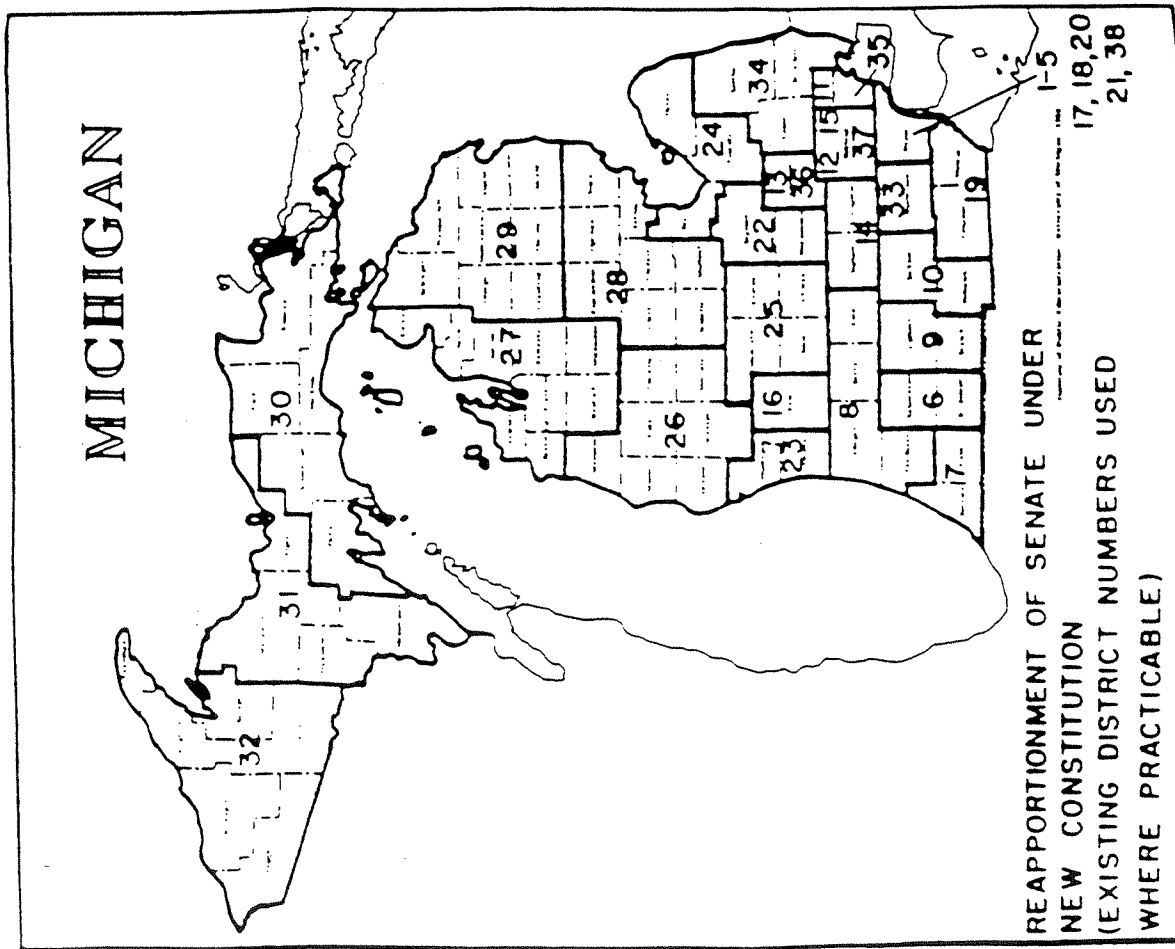


MICHIGAN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

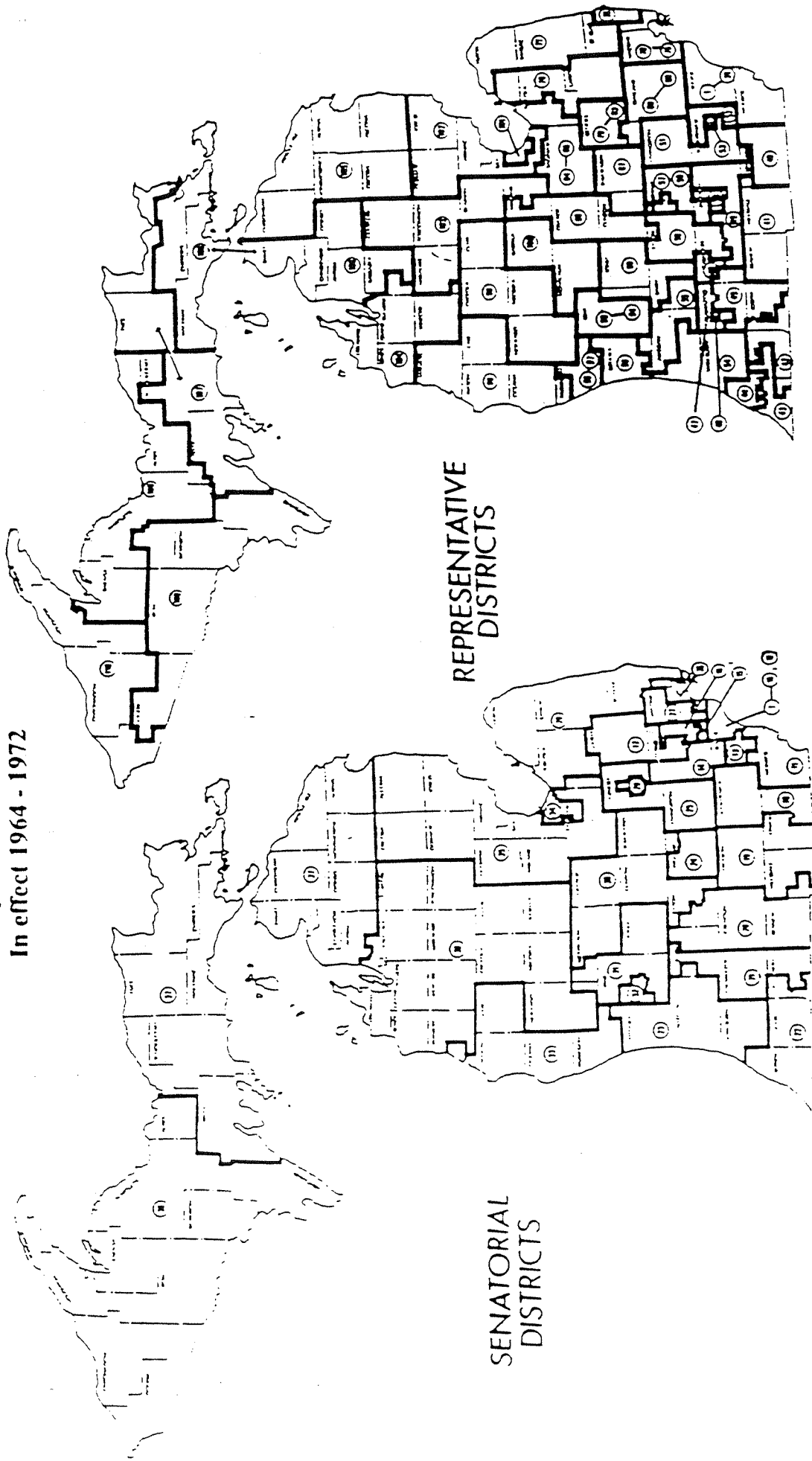


MICHIGAN STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

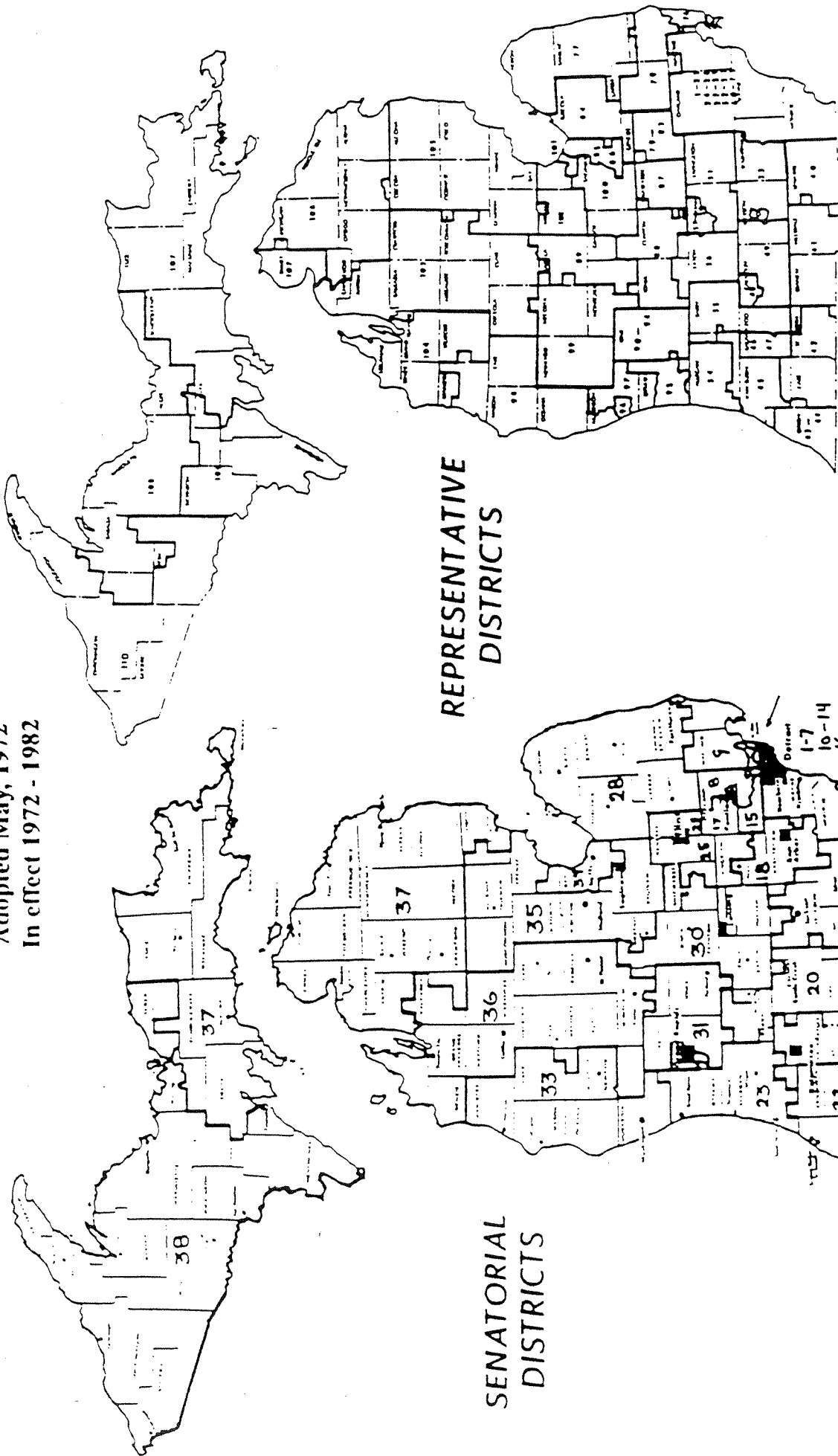
Hanna - Brucker GOP Plan - 1964  
 Adopted April, 1964, Rescinded June, 1964



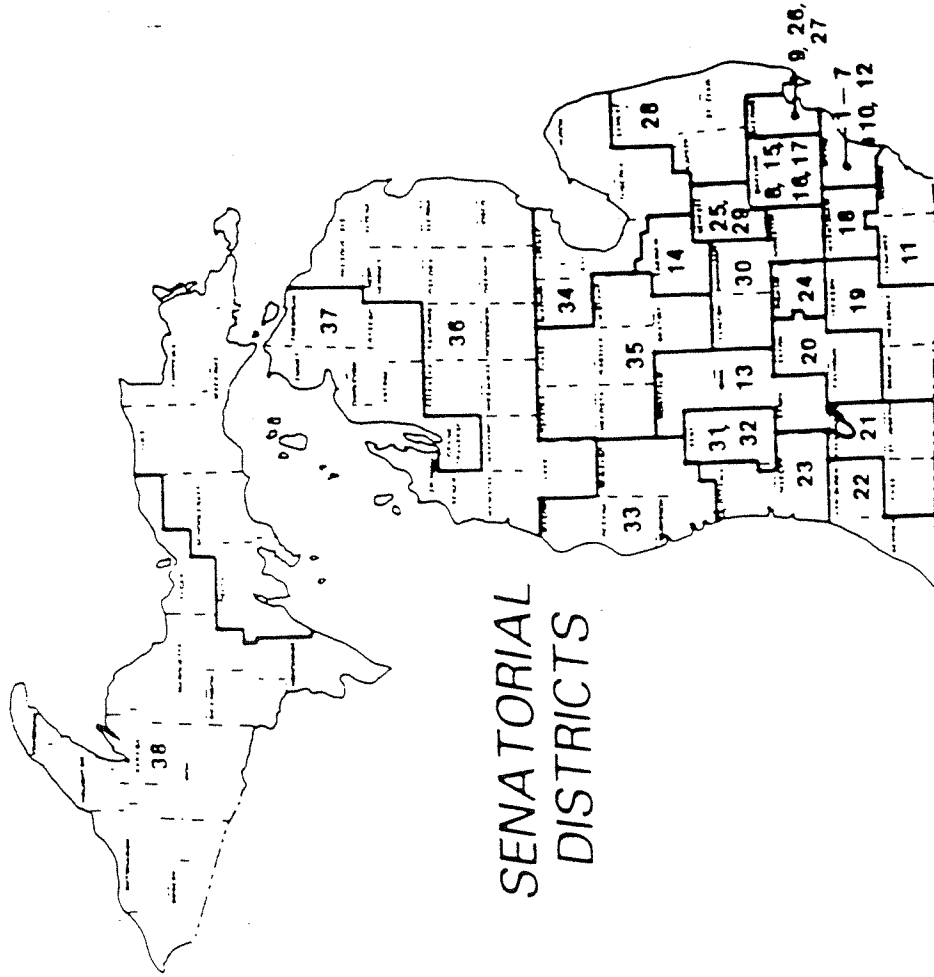
Austin - Kleiner DEM Plan - 1964  
Adopted June, 1964  
In effect 1964 - 1972



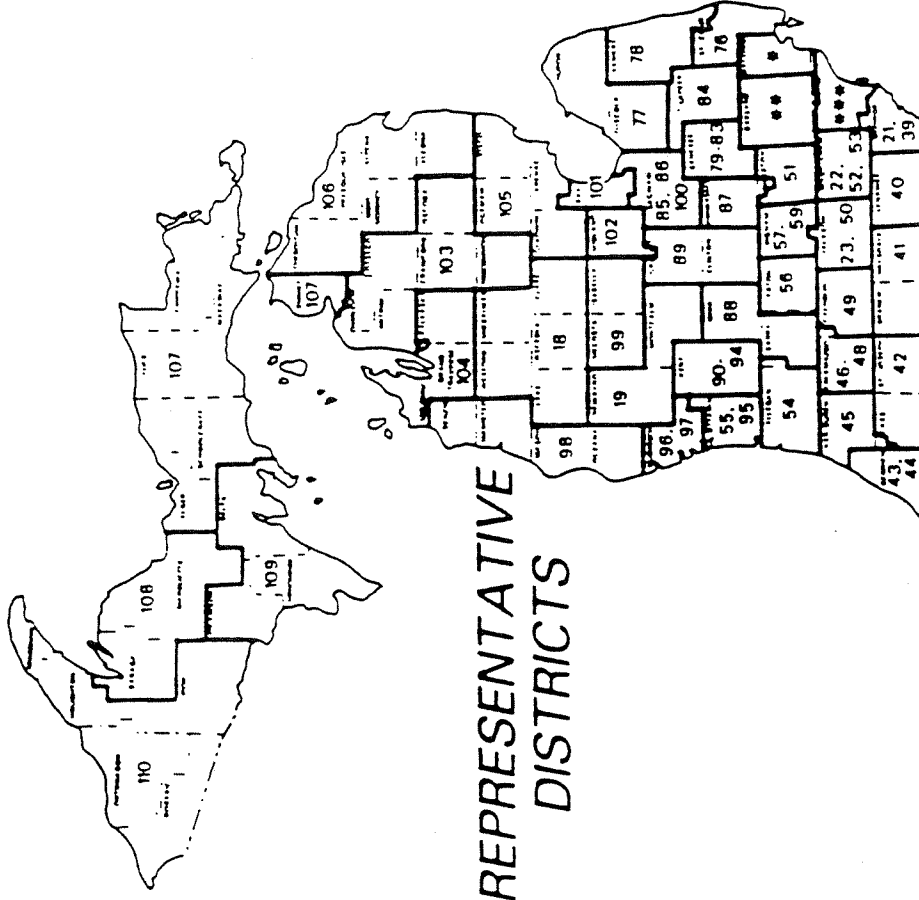
Hatcher - Kleiner DEM Plan - 1972  
 Adopted May, 1972  
 In effect 1972 - 1982



Apol Apportionment Plan - 1982  
 Adopted by Michigan Supreme Court  
 May 21, 1982  
 In effect 1982 to Present



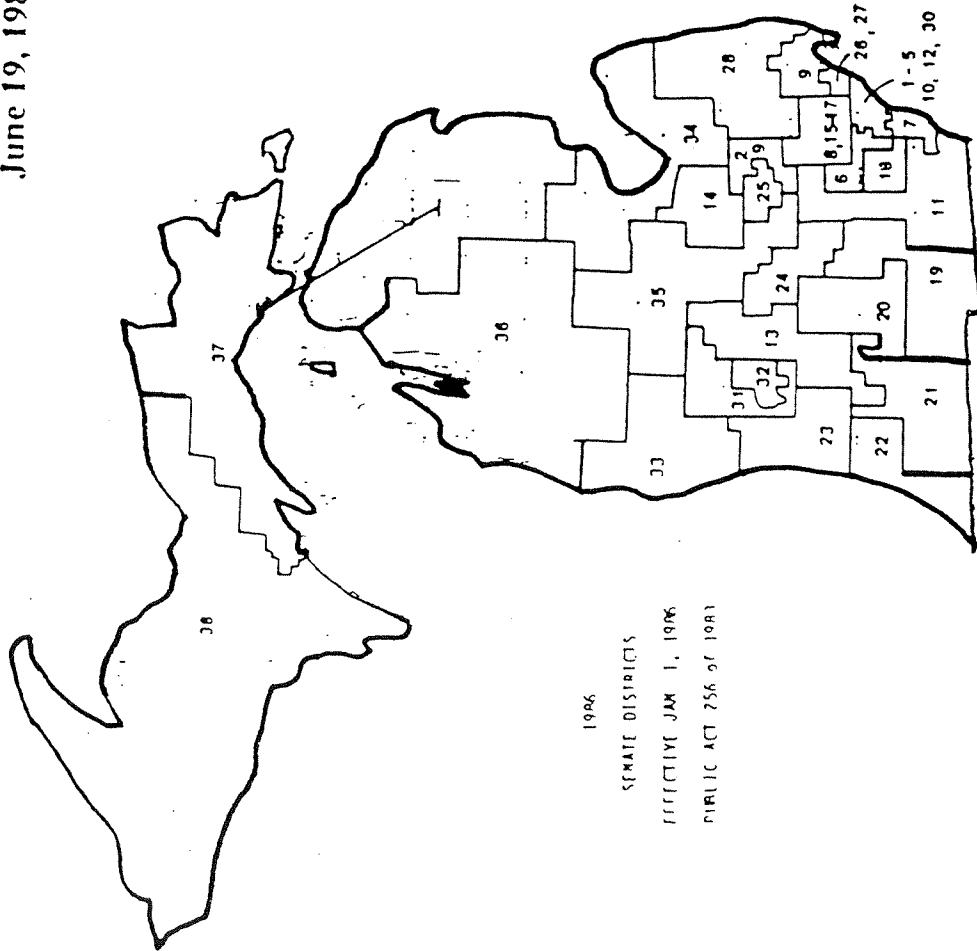
SENATORIAL  
 DISTRICTS



REPRESENTATIVE  
 DISTRICTS

\*MACOMB — DISTRICTS 25,26,70,75  
 \*\*OAKLAND — DISTRICTS 20,24,60,69  
 \*\*\*WAYNE --- DISTRICTS 1,17, 27,38

State Legislative Apportionment Plan  
Public Act 256 of 1983 (H.B. 4481)  
Declared Unconstitutional  
Michigan Supreme Court  
June 19, 1984

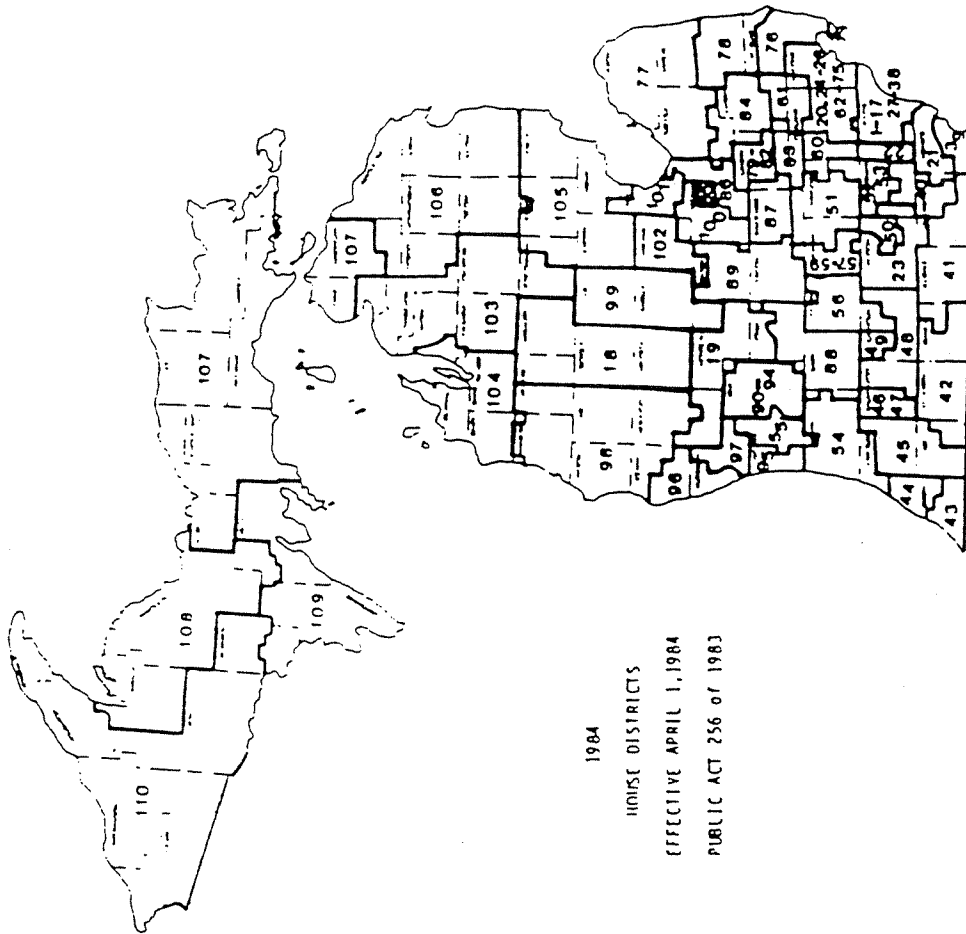


1986

SENATE DISTRICTS

EFFECTIVE JAN 1, 1986

PUBLIC ACT 256 OF 1981



1984

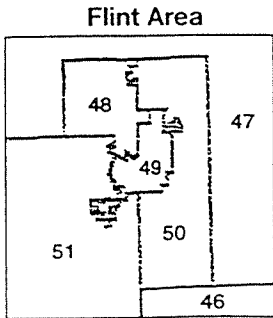
HOUSE DISTRICTS

EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1984

PUBLIC ACT 256 OF 1983

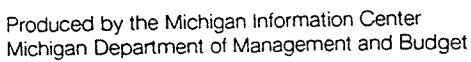


1992

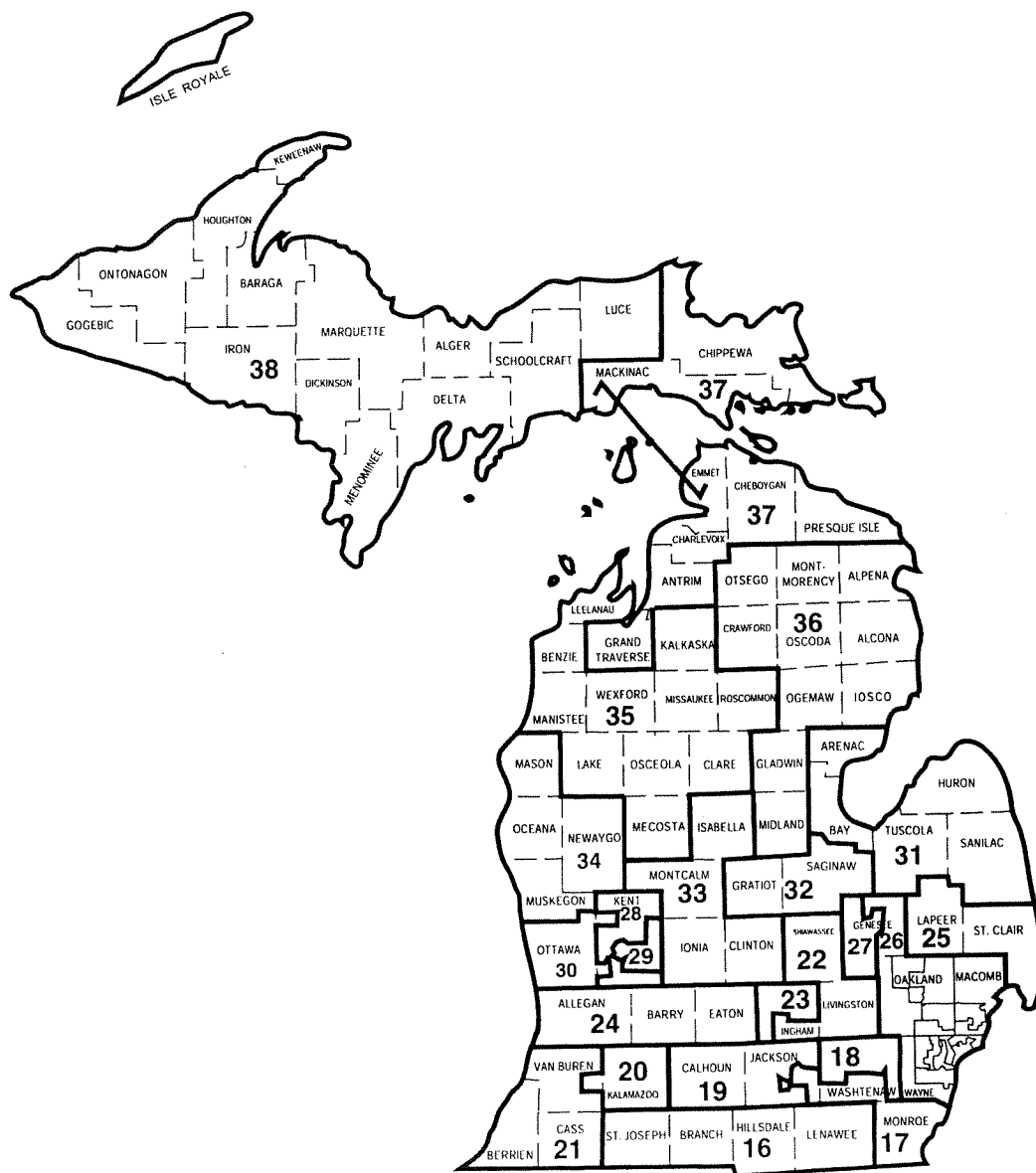


Produced by the Michigan Information Center  
Michigan Department of Management and Budget

1992

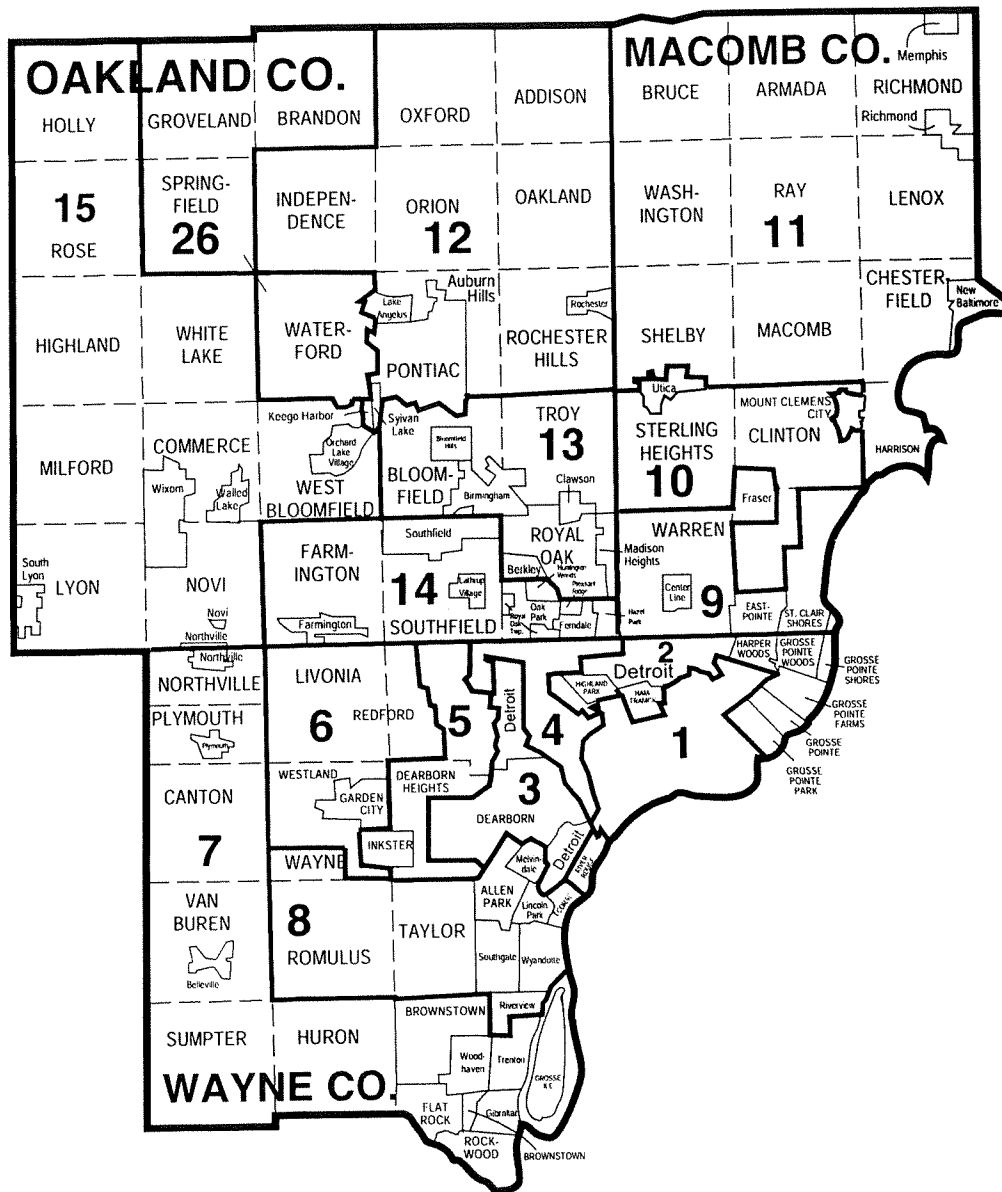


See  
separate  
map for  
Tri-County  
Area

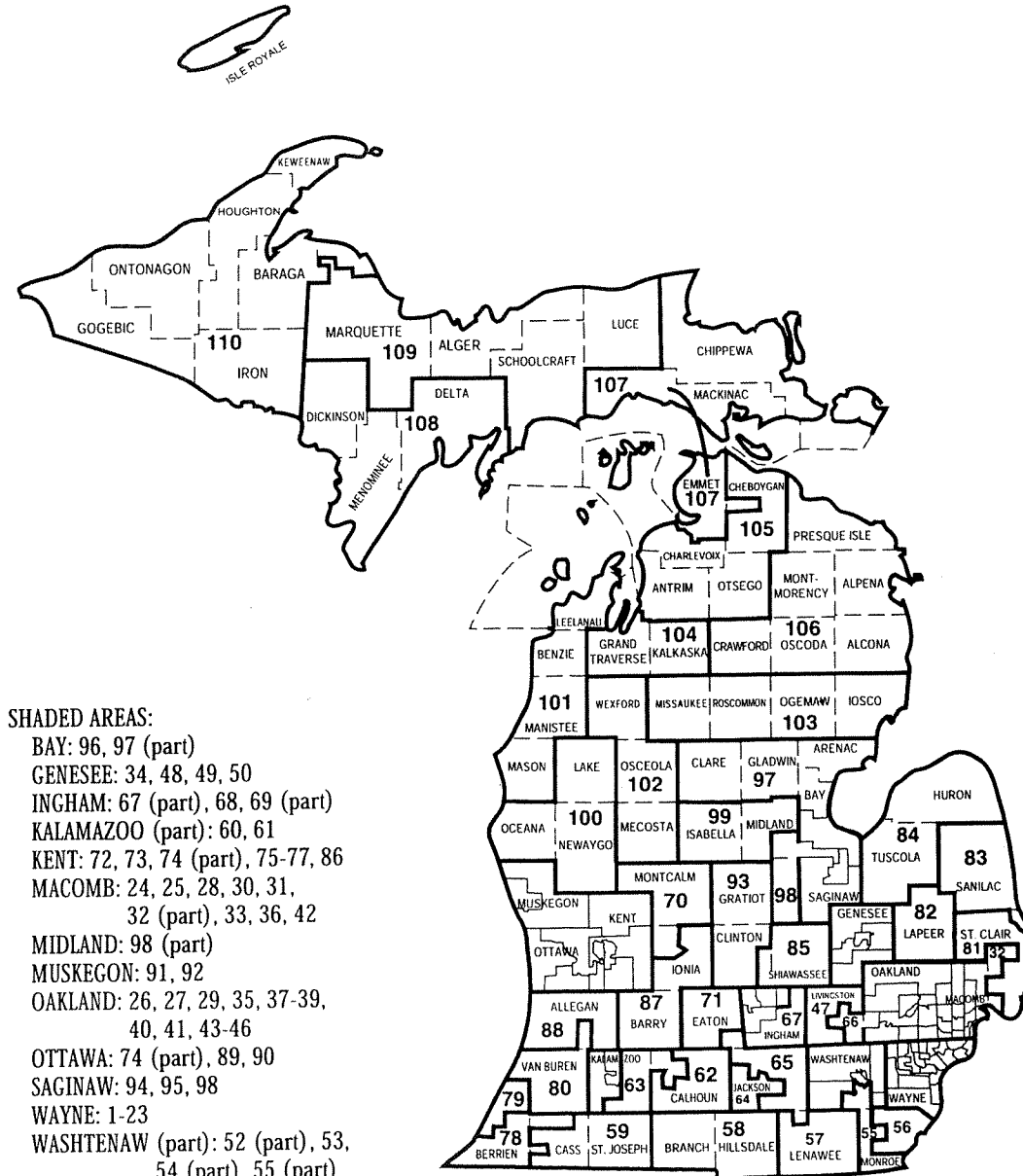


## MICHIGAN SENATE DISTRICTS

See succeeding page for Wayne/Oakland/Macomb Counties.

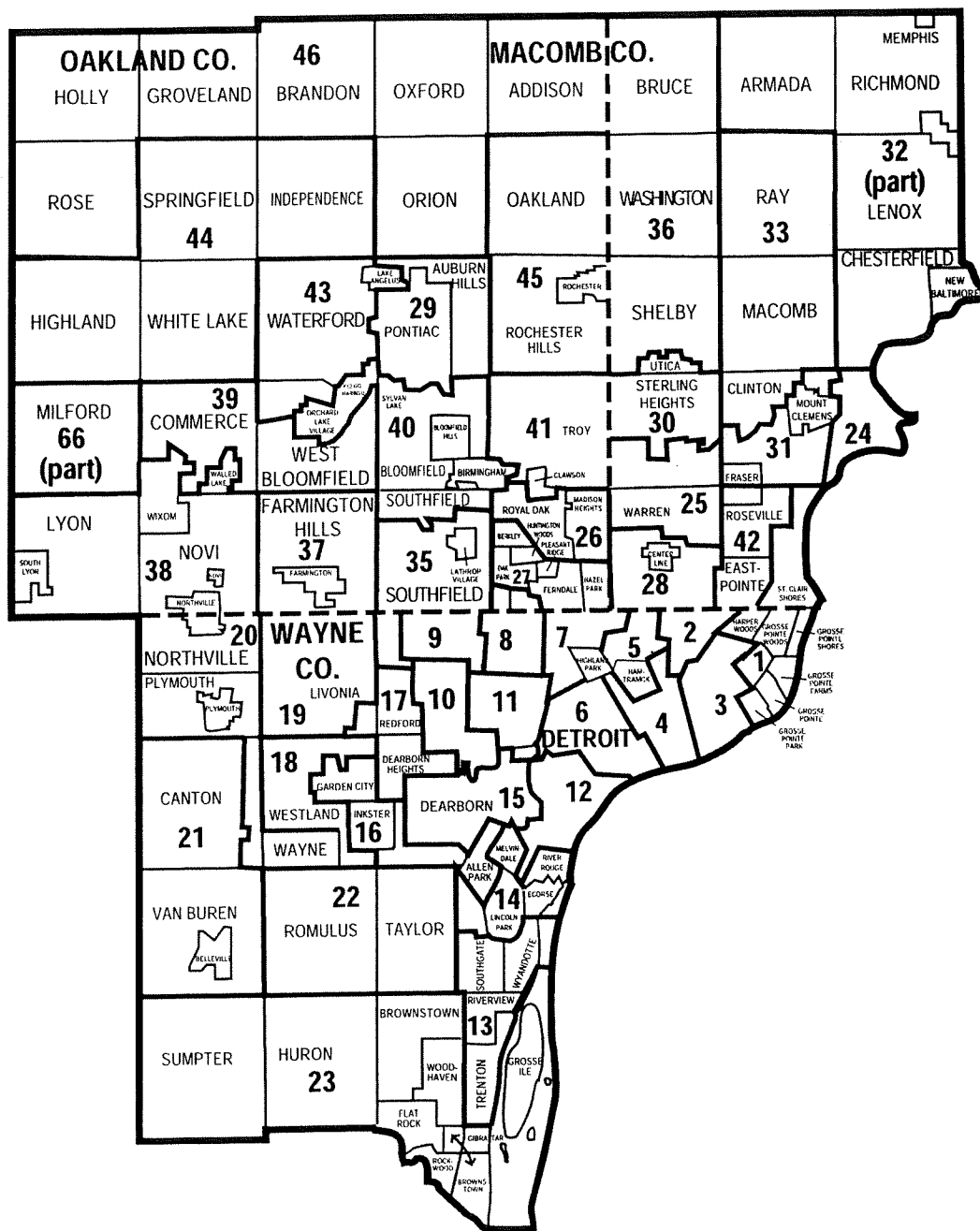


MICHIGAN SENATE DISTRICTS  
METROPOLITAN DETROIT AREA  
Wayne/Oakland/Macomb Counties



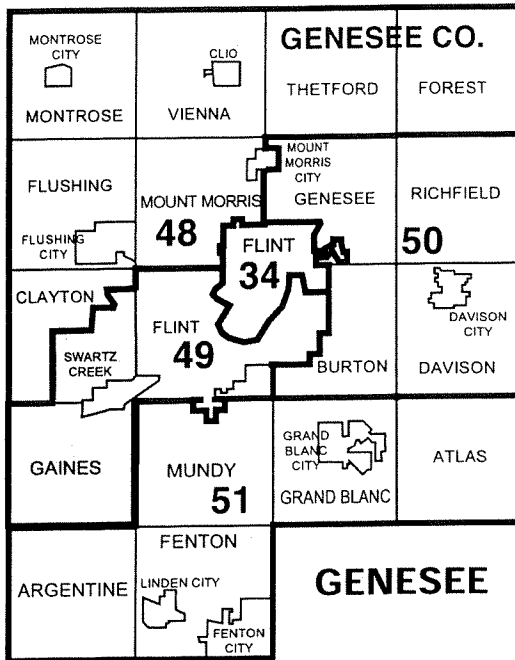
See succeeding pages for detailed maps of shaded areas.

## MICHIGAN HOUSE DISTRICTS

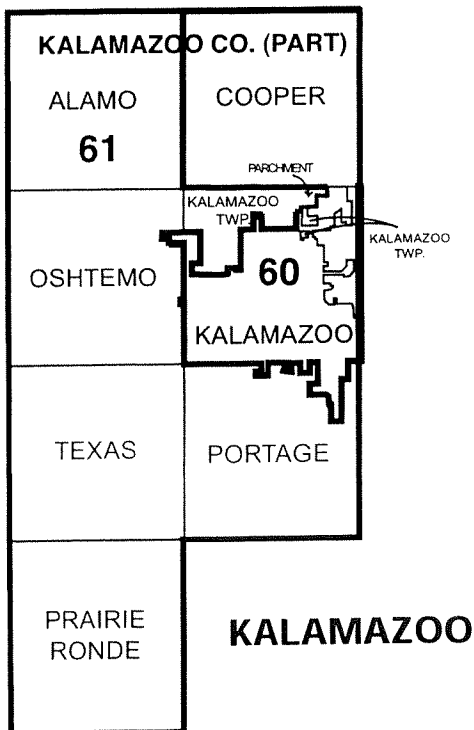
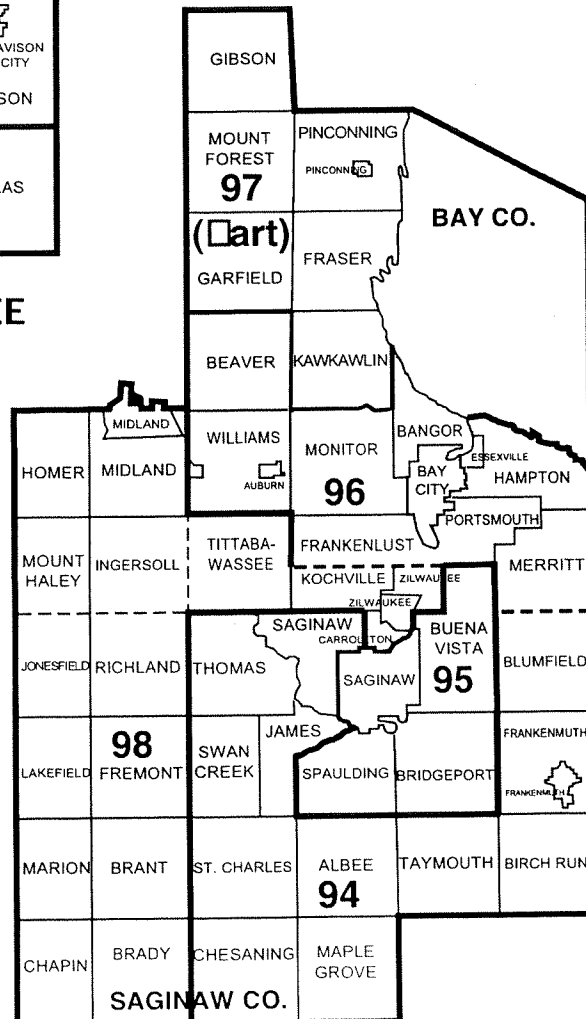


MICHIGAN HOUSE DISTRICTS  
METROPOLITAN DETROIT AREA  
Wayne/Oakland/Macomb Counties

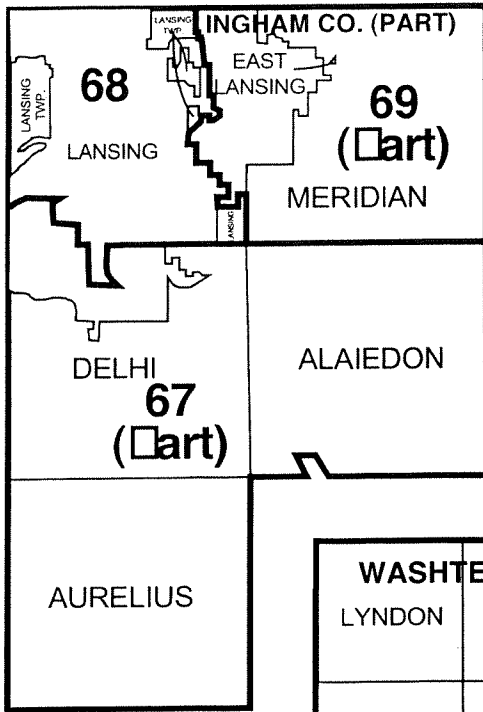
# MICHIGAN HOUSE DISTRICTS SELECTED COUNTIES



## BAY/SAGINAW

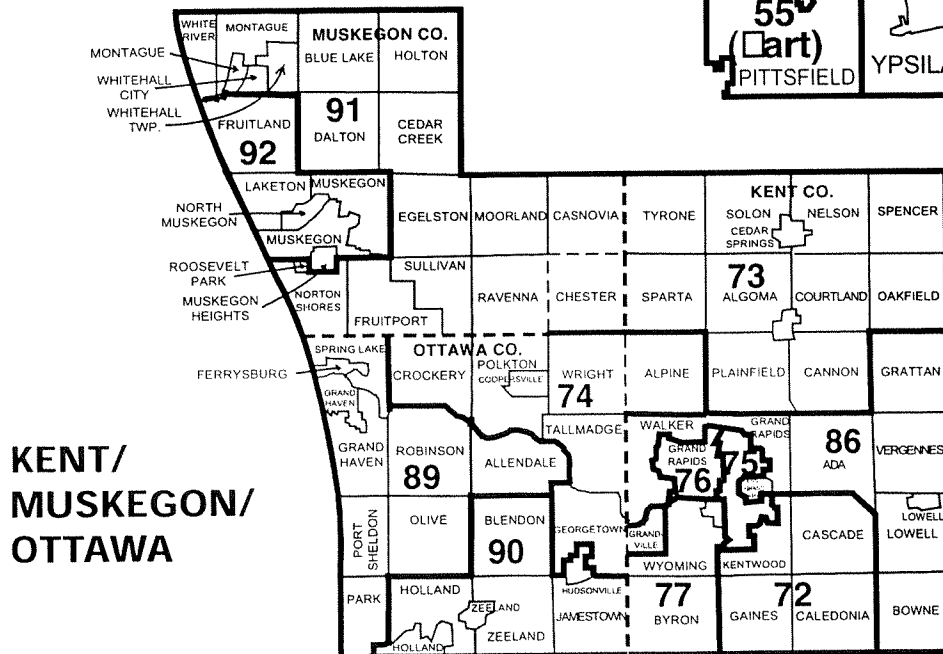
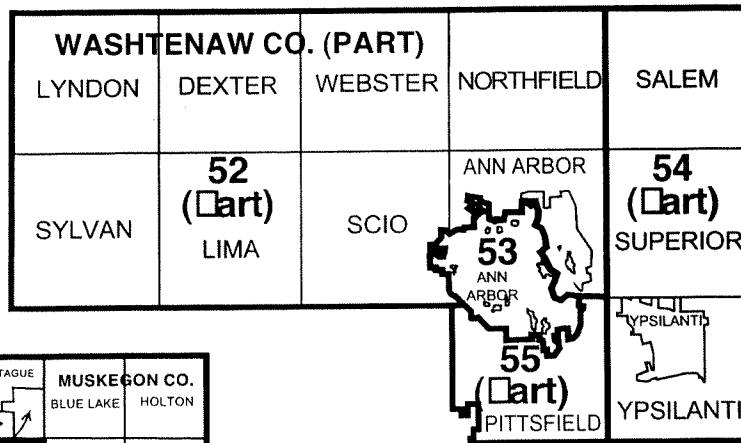


# MICHIGAN HOUSE DISTRICTS SELECTED COUNTIES



**INGHAM**

**WASHTENAW**





**State Legislative  
Redistricting Guidelines  
Law**

**P.A. 463 of 1996  
MCL 4.261**

**Deadline for  
Enactment of  
State Legislative  
Redistricting Plans**

**November 1, 2001**

# **Rule 1**

## **Acceptable Population Range**

**State Legislative**

**Deviation**

**± 5%**

## **State House**

$$9,938,444 \div 110 =$$

**90,349 Ideal**

<b>+ 5%</b>	<b>94,866</b>	<b>High</b>
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<b>- 5%</b>	<b>85,833</b>	<b>Low</b>
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## **State Senate**

$$9,938,444 \div 38 =$$

**261,538 Ideal**

**+ 5%      274,614      High**

**- 5%      248,462      Low**

## **Rule 2**

**Use counties as the basic building blocks. Break as few county boundary lines as possible.**

## **Rule 3**

**When necessary to break county lines, the fewest whole cities or whole townships shall be shifted.**

**Between two cities or townships both of which will bring the district within the allowable population range the city or township with the lesser population shall be shifted**

## **Rule 4**

**Between two plans with the same number of county line breaks, the one that shifts the fewest cities and townships statewide shall be selected; if more than one plan shifts the same number of cities and townships statewide, the plan that shifts the fewest people in the aggregate statewide to election districts that break county lines shall be selected.**



## **Rule 5**

**In a county which has more than one senator or representative, the boundaries of the districts shall first be drawn to contain only whole cities and townships to the extent this can be done within the 10% range of divergence and to minimize within that range the number of city and township lines which are broken.**

## **Rule 6**

**If a city or township line is broken, there shall be shifted the number of people necessary to achieve population equality between the two election districts affected by the shift, except that in lieu of absolute equality, the lines may be drawn along the closest street or comparable boundary; between alternative plans, shifting the necessary number of people, the plan which is more compact is to be selected.**

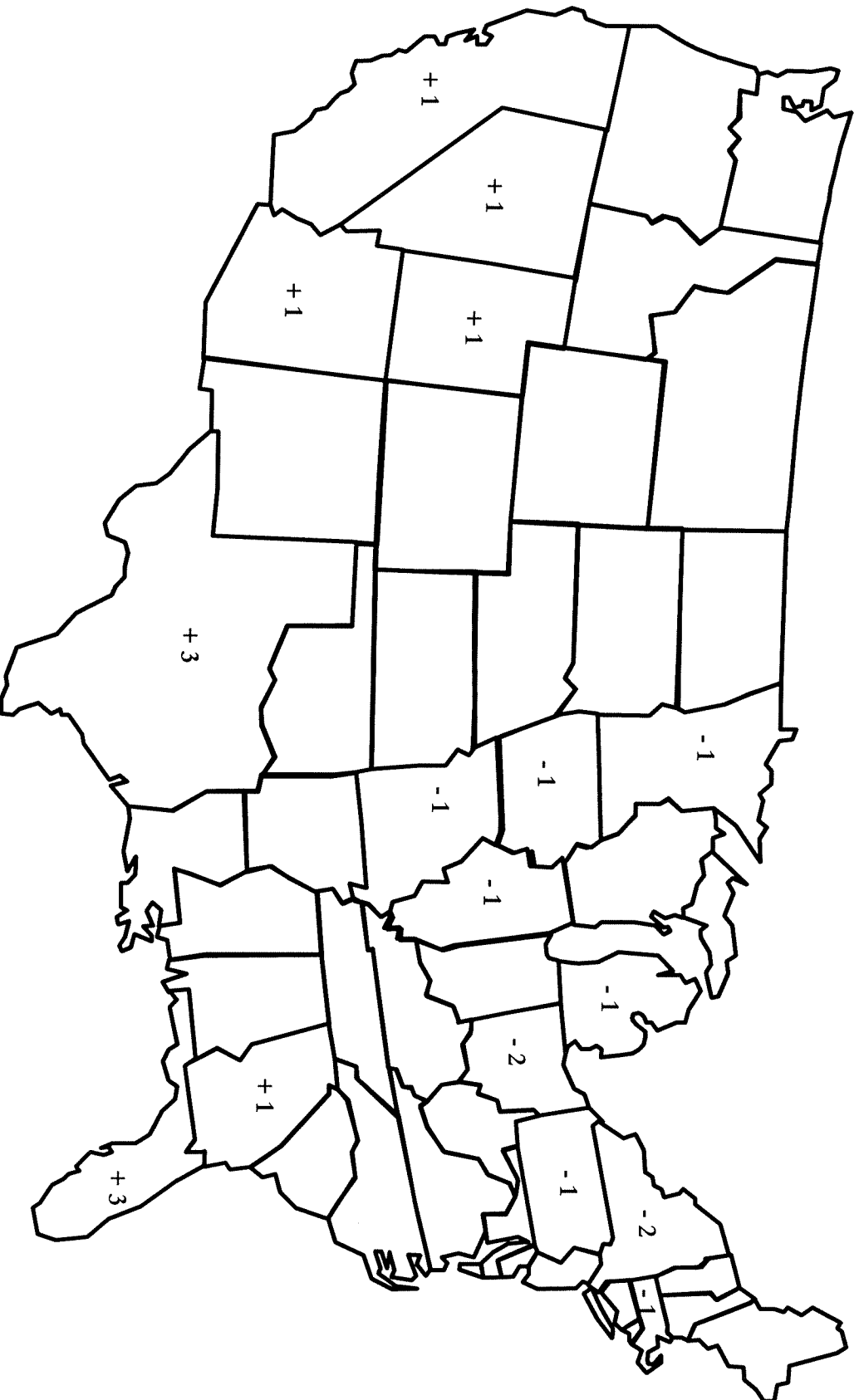
## **Rule 7**

**Between two plans, both of which have the same number of city and township breaks within a particular county, the one which minimizes the population divergence in districts across the county is to be selected.**

## **Rule 8**

**Within a city or township which is apportioned more than one senator or representative, election district lines shall be drawn to achieve the maximum compactness possible within a population range of 98% – 102% of absolute equality between districts within that city or township.**

# Projected Reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives following the 2010 Census



**Congressional Redistricting**

**Guidelines Law**

**P.A. 221 of 1999**

**MCL 3.61**

**Deadline for Enactment of  
Congressional Redistricting Plan  
November 1, 2001**

# **I. Federal Constitutional Guideline**

## **Precise Mathematical Equality**

$$9,938,444 \div 15$$

**Ideal**

**662,563 – 14 Seats**

**662,562 – 1 Seat**



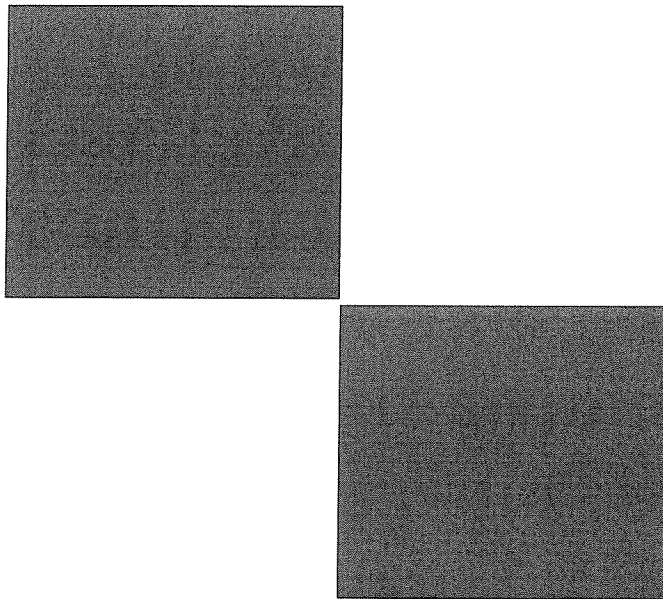
## **II. Federal Statutory Guidelines**

**A. Single Member Districts**

**B. Not Violate the Federal  
Voting Rights Act**

### **III. Secondary Guidelines in order of priority**

- A. Each District be contiguous by land. Areas that meet only at points of adjoining corners are not contiguous**



**Not contiguous**

- B. Break as few county boundaries as is reasonably possible**
- C. Congressional district lines shall break as few city and township boundaries as is reasonably possible**
- D. Within a city or township to which is apportioned more than one congressional district, district lines shall be drawn to achieve the maximum compactness possible**

- E. Definition of compactness**
- F. Provisions dealing with discontiguous township islands**
- G. Congressional districts shall be numbered in a regular series beginning with District 1 in the northwest corner of the state and ending with the highest numbered district in the southeast corner of the state (15)**

## **Redistricting and Judicial Review Timetable**

### ■ **April 1, 2011**

- ▶ **Deadline for the U.S. Bureau of Census to release P.L. 94 - 171 population data to the Governor**

### ■ **November 1, 2011**

- ▶ **Deadline for legislature to enact state legislative and congressional redistricting plans**

### ■ **November 2, 2011**

- ▶ **Political parties or members of congress may file a lawsuit with the State Supreme Court requesting the Court to prepare a congressional redistricting plan if no plan has been enacted by the legislature**
- ▶ **Political Parties, the Speaker of the House, House Minority Leader, Senate Majority Leader or Senate Minority Leader may file a lawsuit with the State Supreme Court requesting the Court to prepare a state legislative redistricting plan if no plan has been enacted by the legislature**

- **December 31, 2011** (or earlier depending on what date the legislature enacts a redistricting plan)
  - ▶ 60 day deadline for an elector to file a lawsuit with the State Supreme Court challenging a congressional or state legislative redistricting plan enacted by the legislature
- **January 30, 2012**
  - ▶ Deadline for the State Supreme Court to make a court drawn congressional redistricting plan available for public inspection prior to a public hearing
- **February 8, 2012**
  - ▶ Deadline for the State Supreme Court to make a court drawn state legislative redistricting plan available for public inspection prior to a public hearing
- **March 1, 2012**
  - ▶ Deadline for the State Supreme Court to hold a hearing on its proposed court drawn congressional redistricting plan

■ **March 12, 2012**

- ▶ **Deadline for the State Supreme Court to hold a hearing on its proposed court drawn state legislative redistricting plan**

■ **April 2, 2012**

- ▶ **Deadline for the State Supreme Court to order a court drawn congressional and/or state legislative redistricting plan into effect for the 2002 elections**

■ **May 15, 2012**

- ▶ **Deadline for candidates to file for placement on the August 7, 2012 primary ballot**